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SPACE ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 19 APR

LD191133 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 19 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space arms has been held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

LOSEV VIEWS U.S. GOALS AT GENEVA TALKS

PM181510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Sergey Losev "International Review": "Appeal to Reason"]

[Text] With the start of the Geneva talks U.S. propaganda sharply intensified its secretive efforts in relation to the entire range of questions of nuclear and space armaments in order to distort the real state of affairs at the talks, the USSR's stance, and the meaning and content of its concrete proposals on preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

In contravention of the accord on the confidentiality of the talks, Washington officials, using the well-oiled machinery of information leaks -- there is little doubt that the administration is the source of the leaks -- are trying to deceive world public opinion. Not happy with this, senior representatives of the administration and the President himself are making statements and giving interviews almost daily which are specifically designed to create an unwarrantedly favorable impression of their position.

In this connection the legitimate question is: How are the Geneva talks, at which a comparatively short break is to be announced on 23 April, actually proceeding?

In conversation with Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives T. O'Neill, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev noted that the USSR embarked on the new talks with the United States in order to conduct them honestly and earnestly, endeavoring to reach agreements on substantial, real results and a very large reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. These goals can be attained only if the U.S. side abandons its provocative plans to transfer the arms race to space, where, under cover of "defensive" weapons, it wants to secure the potential to make a first nuclear strike with impunity. That is why the solution of questions pertaining to halting the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it in space is a common problem which must be solved in its entirety, as was specified in the January Soviet-U.S. joint statement.

In order to demonstrate even more convincingly its sincerity and goodwill, the USSR has announced that it is unilaterally halting, until November this year, the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. As has been reported the Soviet Union has added to this constructive step the proposal, first, to impose a moratorium on the creation, that is, the testing (including scientific research work) of nuclear strike weapons and their deployment in space, and, second, the freezing of Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons at the present quantitative level, both with regard to the overall quantity of nuclear warheads and with regard to delivery vehicles.

The attitude toward this clear and honest proposal will be an important indication of the U.S. Administration's real intentions and of the authenticity of its declaration about being prepared to reach mutually acceptable accords.

Without any doubt history confirms that the world situation as a whole largely depands on the state of relations between the two great powers who possess the vast majority of the nuclear missile arsenals. It is worth remembering in this connection that in the seventies, when a major advance was achieved in the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments as a result of joint efforts by the USSR and the United States, this made possible the relaxation of international tension and the signing of the Helsinki agreements. The SALT I and SALT II Treaties on Strategic Arms Limitation and the ABM Treaty of indefinite duration on limiting ABM facilities were concluded, and a whole series of other accords was reached.

Not long ago R. Reagan said in an interview for Italian newspapers that "cooperation, accords, and agreements on armaments are based on deeds, not words." This is a perfectly reasonable approach, you might think, but the trouble is that in the first 4 years in power the current U.S. Administration neither concluded nor ratified with the Soviet Union a single agreement in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation and, moreover, it disrupted the entire nuclear arms limitation process.

Official Washington's words are obviously at odds with its actions, and there are plenty of examples of this: the accelerated buildup of all types of U.S. offensive armaments, above all first-strike nuclear weapons, the further inflation of an already swollen military budget, which will reach the unprecedented peacetime figure of $322 billion in fiscal 1986, and the unceasing deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The U.S. Administration, and this cannot fail to cause bewilderment, reacted very adversely to the new Soviet initiatives, which have met with approval in many countries. The White House deputy press secretary stressed that the Soviet Union's unilateral imposition of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspension of other retaliatory measures in Europe "will not affect" the plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

It is characteristic that on the very day the Geneva talks started, a U.S. Congressional subcommittee, under pressure from the White House, allocated appropriations for the production of another 21 MX ICBM's. As Senator M. Hatfield said, a number of congressmen want to make sure "that the Geneva talks are not used as an excuse for giving support to the MX program and other military programs designed to contribute to the creation of a first nuclear strike potential." Senator P. Simon pointed out in this connection that the United States increased its arsenal of independently targeted nuclear warheads from 190 to 2,550 while the SALT I talks were going on and from 2,550 to 6,260 during the SALT II talks. In a letter to U.S. President Reagan the two senators urged "serious consideration of the question of halting further production and deployment of nuclear weapons from the moment the talks start to their conclusion." A moratorium, even a temporary one, "would be a demonstration of courage and common sense."

The political will of both sides is needed to really improve Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union has that will, and the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session confirmed most definitely that the Soviet leadership is seeking to restore relations between the USSR and the United States to the path of normal, mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect.

Yet, Washington must be well aware that attempts to disrupt the present strategic military balance and secure military superiority over our country, whether on earth or via space, are bound to fail. Even the authors themselves do not believe the propaganda claims about the allegedly "defensive" nature of the "star wars" program. "From space you can hold the entire world in dread," Colonel J. Lousma, commander of the U.S. space shuttle, said, summing up the aim of Washington's plans.

The U.S. program to create an extensive ABM system with space-based components is essentially aggressive and if it is carried out, the Soviet Union, instead of reducing strategic offensive armaments, would have to sharply increase them and also create new weapons systems which would certainly be able to make holes in the "antimissile shield" and paralyze U.S. efforts to achieve decisive military superiority.

It was noted at the recent conference on arms control problems and Soviet-American relations in Atlanta, Georgia, that the White House's reluctance to abandon its space militarization plans is the "main stumbling block" at the Geneva talks. This block must be removed. Space must be kept as a sphere of cooperation, not as an arena of a destructive arms race.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TALKS IN HELSINKI END

LD191150 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Helsinki April 19 TASS -- A scheduled round of Soviet-American consultations on questions pertaining to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was held in Helsinki on April 15-19. The discussions centred on questions pertaining to preparations for the conference scheduled to be held in September 1985 to examine the effect of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The sides have discussed a wide range of problems in connection with the prevention of emergence of new nuclear powers, all-round strengthening of the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a further broadening of the range of the parties to the treaty, strengthening control over nuclear exports and increasing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The sides have agreed to carry on consultations on issues pertaining to a strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The delegations of the USSR and the USA have visited, at the invitation of the Finnish "Imatran Voima" firm, the atomic power plant in the city of Loviisa built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

STOCKHOLM TALKS DELEGATES ADDRESS NORDIC GROUP

LD181214 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm April 18 TASS -- Correspondent [as received] Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The attention of the participants in the international regional conference of representatives of Nordic countries on disarmament issues, in session in the Swedish city of Jonkopping, was called to the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Addressing the conference, Ambassador Yuriy Rakhamaninov, member of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm forum, stressed that success at Stockholm could become a substantial contribution to improving political climate in Europe. A dangerous increase in tensions in Europe and the world over, the on-going deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on European soil makes it urgently important to adopt at the conference major political initiatives in combination with confidence-building and security measures in the military field.

This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have come up at the Stockholm conference with such major political proposals as assuming by all nuclear states-participants in the conference a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintaining the relations of peace, whose core would be a commitment not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons and, consequently, not to use military force altogether.

Great opportunities for strengthening the atmosphere of trust and security are offered also by measures proposed by the socialist countries, namely, on freeing Europe of chemical weapons, on non-increasing and reducing military expenditures and setting up nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent. An important place in the socialist countries' proposals is attached to confidence-building measures in the military field. Displaying a flexible approach and taking into account the interests of all participants in the Stockholm conference, the USSR and the other socialist countries have tabled proposals on limiting the scale of military exercises and notifying about the military activity of states. They favour such accords to be reached at Stockholm, which would be built on equality of rights, balance of reciprocity, respect in equal measure for the interests of security of all states-participants in the Stockholm conference.

The conference in Jonkopping was also addressed by Lynn Hansen, a U.S. representative and deputy head of the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm conference. He reiterated the stand of the United States and NATO at the Stockholm forum, which is known to be one-sided, is aimed at disclosing the military activity of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and securing unilateral advantages, and does not correspond to the task of ensuring genuine security of the European countries and lessening the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

During the ensuing debate, its participants criticized the inflexible stand of the United States and NATO.

WARSAW PACT SUMMIT SLATED FOR END OF APRIL

PM182020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Meeting of the Top Party Figures and Statesmen of the Warsaw Pact Member-Countries"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding which has been reached, a meeting of the top party figures and statesmen of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will take place in Warsaw at the end of April this year.

WARSAW PACT'S MARSHAL KULIKOV INTERVIEWED

LD182150 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Panorama" program; Kulikov remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] The Joint Secretariat of the Warsaw Treaty has its headquarters in Moscow, the location of the headquarters of the Joint Armed Forces. It was there, on Leningrad Avenue, at the headquarters of the Warsaw Treaty, that we looked up Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the current commander in chief and USSR first deputy defense minister. Marshal Kulikov's deputies are also accommodated in this imposing building, as are the representatives of the fraternal national armies. The other six member-states each appoint one deputy commander in chief, and the Hungarian deputy is State Secretary Lt Gen Lajos Morocz. The commander in chief, who is appointed by a decision of the governments of the member-states, is responsible to the Political Consultative Body.

The 64-year-old Marshal Kulikov has been a soldier since the age of 18. At the outset of the Great Patriotic War he was a section commander and then served as commander of the No 143 Tank Brigade. At the end of the war he was a regimental commander. He completed the school for officers of the armored units, the Frunze Military Academy, and then in 1959 the General Staff Military Academy. In 1959 he became commander of the Soviet troops stationed in the GDR and in 1971, chief of staff of the Soviet Army. Marshal Viktor Kulikov became commder in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty in January 1977.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Marshal Kulikov, the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty suggested on several occasions to NATO in the past 30 years to conclude an agreement on the mutual renunciation of the use of force, but the military and political leadership of the North Atlantic alliance, NATO, is simply not prepared to acknowledge these initiatives and, for no reason, alleges that this proposal is merely a propaganda trick. What, in your opinion, is the true reason for the rejection by the Western powers of this proposal, that they give such a negative reply to the initiative of the socialist countries?

[Kulikov] Yes, the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty proposed to the NATO states as early as January 1956, at the first meeting of the Political Consultative Body, to sign a nonaggression pact, to take on the mutual obligation to renounce the use of military force, and to solve by peaceful means all disputed issues that can arise between the two sides. We repeated this proposal again and again in the years that followed. Our proposal is still valid. What is more, the USSR has submitted it to the Stockholm Conference for discussion. Unfortunately, the West is opposed to an agreement of this kind and the question arises: For what reason?

First, because this is out of place in the aggressive line of the United States and NATO, because such an agreement would contradict the policy of force chosen by them.

The signing of such an agreement would inevitably lead to a favorable settlement of disarmament issues. Again, this is in opposition to the policy of the imperialist powers, because they strive to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries.

[Correspondent] Some NATO leaders make statements to the effect that the influence and sphere of action of NATO should be extended to other regions of the world outside Europe. What, in your opinion, would be the consequences of such a step?

[Kulikov] It is true that such statements can often be heard in NATO circles. What is more, occasionally they also take practical steps in this direction, when, for example, member-states of the North Atlantic bloc interfere jointly in events happening in some region of the world and try to solve certain international problems by the use of military force. The Lebanese events remain in the memory of all of us, in which the United States, France, and Italy participated with military forces. The so-called Rapid Deployment Forces were set up in the aforementioned countries with precisely such a purpose in mind. I still hope very much that, in the end, sobermindedness will prevail and the leaders of NATO will show signs of political realism, but if the Western countries set out in another direction, against the dictates of good sense, then this will unavoidably result in a further increase in international tension along with all the accompanying dangers.

[Correspondent] When politicians and generals of NATO explain their intention to be the first to use nuclear weapons in the case of war they justify this by stating that the USSR, according to them, threatens to deliver a first strike by conventional weapons. What can you say to that?

[Kulikov] When Western strategists stress and explain their alleged right to be the first to use nuclear weapons, they attempt to justify and defend their adventurist policy aimed at gaining military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty. If the NATO countries and, first and foremost the United States, were prepared to follow the example of the USSR in undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, then the question of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons would immediately come to the fore. However, the aggressive circles of the West are opposed to this. An active part is being played in this by the monopolies, that is the firms manufacturing nuclear weapons, which by producing this kind of weapon pocket fabulous revenues. It is obvious that the capitalist who deliver atomic death do not want to give up their incomes.

[Correspondent] The deployment in West Europe of the American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles has led to a significant modification of the military-political situation in Europe. Parallel to that, the NATO countries have also embarked on the speedy development of conventional types of weapons. At the same time, they are planning wide ranging utilization of these weapons in the course of their possible military operations in Europe. What I have in mind here is primarily the so-called "Rogers Plan." In your view, does this not upset the military balance between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries? What kind of countermeasures is the USSR taking in response to the U.S. deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in West Europe? What kind of countermeasures do you have in mind?

[Kulikov] The Rogers Plan expresses the endeavor of the U.S. military-political leadership which is directed, on the one hand, at gaining superiority of force over the Warsaw Treaty and, on the other hand, at ensuring that the European NATO countries line up behind the American strategy, which is called direct confrontation. We follow with attention these developments and, for our part, we take all the necessary measures that are designed to prevent upsetting the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In connection with this, I would like to stress that, in response to the deployment in West Europe of American Pershing II and cruise missiles, we have already taken the appropriate measures. The leadership of the USSR and some other countries of the Warsaw Treaty informed public opinion about this at the time. We did not want to take these measures; we were compelled to take them. We are not striving for military superiority but neither shall we allow anybody else to achieve it.

[Correspondent] Is there a realistic possibility for favorable results to emerge at last from the disarmament talks between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries? In your view, what are the chances of this?

[Kulikov] There are always two sides to any discussion about international problems. We are always ready for objective and honest negotiations and for practical actions based on realistic foundations. It is now the turn of NATO and, above all, the United States, to move. At present, as is well-known, at the initiative of the USSR, Soviet-U.S. talks are being held in Geneva about the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. It will be the course and final outcome of these talks that will show whether the United States is prepared, at last, to act or, as one would say, to translate words into deeds.

[Correspondent] In which direction and according to what considerations and tasks is the military cooperation of the states of the Warsaw Treaty developing these days? What is being done for the further strengthening and improvement of the Joint Armed Forces?

[Kulikov] The most important task of the military cooperation of the fraternal countries is to ensure the security of the friendly socialist countries and the inviolability of their frontiers. In other words, we are endeavoring to create the conditions for our countries and peoples, to be able to live in peace, for them to be able to build socialism, a socialist society. I repeat: We do not threaten anyone nor do we attack anyone. The Warsaw Treaty is solely a defensive organization but no one, ever, can succeed in enforcing his will on it.

[Correspondent] Can it be envisaged that the Warsaw Treaty might change in some ways in the future? I am not thinking merely about armaments but also, for example, about the composition of the military organization, its strategy, and so on. In other words, how will this political-military organization develop further?

[Kulikov] I can give the following answer to that question: The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community want the military blocs to be dissolved simultaneously. However, we have not seen the same approach being taken to this question by the United States and its allies. The socialist countries, taking a united and correct view of the current international military-political situation, consider that the Warsaw Treaty, as the firm and reliable guarantee of peace and security, must continue to exist as long as the military-political situation makes that necessary.

As regards new changes in the organization, the organization of the Warsaw Treaty is developing inceasingly and is becoming more effective. Strategic, operative, and professional skills are becoming increasingly better, and the organization's structure is also improving. Thanks to the unceasing care of the communist and workers' parties, our armies are equipped with the most up-to-date weapons and technology and this technology is being operated by splendid people, our soldiers.

[Correspondent] Thank you for the conversation.

[Kulikov] Thank you for the chance to express my views and to answer the questions you have asked me.

CEMA COOPERATION WITH ARAB COUNTRIES OUTLINED

LD180942 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes:

More than 2,000 important economic projects in Arab countries have been built and put into service in Arab countries with the technical assistance of member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). About another thousand projects are now either under construction or on the drawing boards. These include both big industrial, transport, energy and agricultural enterprises and small projects in various branches: repair shops, mills, transformer substations.

The CMEA cooperates with 14 Arab countries. It has an agreement of cooperation with Iraq while representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen take part in the council's meetings in the capacity of observers.

The CMEA's cooperation with Arab countries, just as with other developing countries, is based on the striving of socialist states to give these countries assistance in the creation and development of the most important, key branches of their economy, help them in the attainment of genuine economic independence. This largely determines the branch pattern of the CMEA's trade and economic ties with Arab countries.

Thus, metallurgy is a major sphere of this cooperation. A whole number of branches of the economy depend on the extent of development of metallurgy. Thus, in Algeria Soviet and GDR organisations helped create the metallurgical complex in El-Hadjar, Bulgarian organisations took part in the creation of a mining and concentrating complex with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of lead and zinc ore, the USSR helped set up a mercury mining and producing enterprise as a result of which Algeria in recent years has become one of the world's leading exporters of mercury. A metallurgical and an aluminium plants [as received] in Egypt and other enterprises are among the metallurgical enterprises built in Arab states with the assistance of CMEA countries.

The joint construction of power stations and the creation of new power capacities holds an important place in the CMEA's cooperation with Arab countries. This is evidenced by the Aswan complex in Egypt and the Euphrates complex in Syria, the hydropower stations in Iraq, Morocco and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Organisations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union help to build power transmission lines and to electrify rural areas in Jordan, Iraq and Syria.

When cooperating with Arab countries in the economic field the CMEA countries, naturally, take into account also the need to develop the main export branches of these states. This refers first of all to the oil and gas industry. In Iraq, for instance, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are helping in drilling work, have fitted out a number of big oil fields, built pipelines and oil refineries. CMEA countries also take part in projects to develop the oil and gas industry in Algeria, Libya and Syria.

It is quite important that the CMEA's economic and technical cooperation with Arab countries is directed first of all at strengthening the state sector in the economy of these countries, thus enhancing the fulfilment of economic development plans and the strengthening of independence. As different from the West, the socialist countries do not make their assistance dependent on any whatsoever political conditions, do not impose harsh financial terms on the Arab countries, in short are not turning economic assistance into an instrument of diktat.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES AGREEMENT WITH IAEA

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By the decree of April 17 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the International Atomic Energy Agency on application of guarantees in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was signed in Vienna on February 21, 1985.

TIKHONOV WRITES ON PEACE, COOPERATION, DETENTE

DW181527 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Apr 85 pp 47, 48

[Article by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Forty Years of Victory -- Forty Years of Peace"]

[Excerpt] Our Ideal -- Peace and Disarmament

The Soviet Union is part of the socialist community. Together with the CEMA countries, we are successfully solving the problems of intensifying production and stepping up scientific-technical progress, and we are implementing target programs aimed at improving the most important economic branches. Socialist economic integration, cooperation in production, and cooperation in planning will be intensified. The economic summit conference of CEMA countries that took place last summer in Moscow confirmed new impetus to mutual cooperation in the interests of further strengthening the material basis of socialism and of the socialist world system as a whole.

We have the most important task of eliminating the danger of a new war and of checking the arms race. This is not merely a statement, it represents practical deeds. The Soviet Union has taken on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has proposed to the nuclear powers a freeze in the existing arsenal of nuclear weapons and has suggested agreement on norms which, if adhered to, would radically improve the situation in the world and increase international security.

"In the foreign political field, our course is clear and consistent. It is the course of peace and progress," Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum. He went on to say: "Never before has mankind been threatened by such a horrible danger as now. The only sensible way out of the current situation is agreement by the opposing forces that the arms race, particularly with nuclear weapons, be immediately stopped on earth and not allowed in space; agreement on an honest basis and with equal rights, without attempts to 'outsmart' the other side and without dictating one's own conditions; an agreement that would help everyone to come closer to the desired goal of the complete destruction of nuclear weapons and banning them forever, thus eliminating the danger of nuclear war completely."

We are for universal and complete disarmament. This would permit use of tremendous means for the solution of general human problems; that is, for the development of productive forces, education and health systems, environmental protection, the liquidation of famine and poverty for millions of people in the nonsocialist part of the world, as well as for other good deeds. In solving current political problems, as well as in all fields of international activity, the Soviet Union has acted on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It favors a broad dialogue with equal rights in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding and confidence among the peoples. We are convinced that it is better to engage in trade than to compete in military reparations because we have had rather good experience in mutually advantageous cooperation with many Western countries. We are prepared to develop comprehensive economic cooperation with all states according to the principles of equality and mutual advantage. This is dictated not only by the demands of international division of labor, but also by the interests of strengthening the material basis of international detente.

Supreme Duty

The Soviet Union does not increase its security at the expense of the security of the others; it desires equal security for everyone. It does not aspire to superiority over the United States and the NATO countries in either conventional o nuclear weapons; it is a peaceful country. Its Armed Forces have never threatened anyone and have never been the first to take up the sword. The idle talk about the "Soviet military threat" is a malicious lie. Who is threatened by a country that at all international meetings presents proposals aimed at stopping the arms race is in favor of general and total disarmament? Who is threatened by a country that proposes that the use of military force, above all the use of nuclear weapons, be prohibited in the relations among states, a country in which each family still mourns its members who were killed in the war?

During World War II, the Soviet Union fought together with the United States, Great Britain, France, and other allies against the common enemy and the common danger. The members of this coalition embraced different social systems but became allies. Their leading representatives were able to jointly determine the basis of the postwar order that was laid down in the documents of Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. The principal purpose of these accords is still topical even now -- mankind's supreme aspiration of making a lasting peace come true.

It was the unity of objectives and actions that made it possible to defeat nazism and spare people from enslavement by the fascists 40 years ago. Now, mankind, everyone, has a common mortal enemy -- the danger of a nuclear catastrophe engulfing the world. The leading representatives of the USSR and the United States could in this situation jointly reaffirm the spirit of the most important commitments undertaken by both countries at the end of the war and under the agreements of the seventies. This would contribute the consolidation of mutual confidence and the general improvement in the international situation.

In commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory we think of peace and consider the question of what needs to be done to prevent a conflagration from seizing our planet. The prevention of war -- this is what the Soviet citizens consider their supreme duty toward their children and grandchildren, toward future generations, and toward the memory of the 50 million human lives lost in World War II.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONVENES IN BRUSSELS

Concerned About SDI

LD171626 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Brussels April 17 TASS -- The meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International at the level of party leaders opened today in the Belgian capital.

It is attended by prominent leaders of West European socialist parties, among them Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa, Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme, Chairman of the Government of Spain Felipe Gonzalez Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Bettino Craxi, leaders of socialist parties of Austria, France, Netherlands, the British Labour Party, leaders of parties from Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Questions linked with consoliation of peace and security, with disarmament are on the agenda. As was stated by Chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish) Karel van Miert, in the course of the debates participants in the meeting will touch upon the question of Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative". American plans of preparation for "star wars", he said, gave rise to "great concern and anxiety" in socialist and social democratic parties of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. "Washington-planned 'star wars'" are a grave danger to the cause of peace, a dangerous destabilizing element, stressed Karel van Miert.

Chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party (Francophone) Guy Spitaels, criticized the foreign policy course of the right-wing centrist Government of Belgium which turned the country into "a U.S. and NATO political appendage". He said that the Wilfried Marten's cabinet, having agreed to deployment in Florennes of the first 16 American cruise missiles, now orients its foreign policy to "unconditional support for the Reagan administration's international course". He called upon the Socialist International to promote restoration of East-West "constructive relations", to work for termination of confrontation.

The leaders of the parties, affiliated with the Socialist International, will also consider the situation in Latin America, specifically, the tense situation that developed around Nicaragua through the fault of the United States, will touch upon the situation in the Middle East. The Socialist International's committee on economic policy will discuss questions linked with the state of affairs in the world economics, debts of developing countries.

Supports USSR Peace Proposals

LD182311 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Brussels April 18 TASS -- The participants in the meeting of the Socialist International at the level of party leaders, which ended in the Belgian capital today, have supported the new Soviet peace initiatives which were formulated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his talk with the editor of the newspaper PRAVDA. As was noted at the concluding press conference by Chairman of the Socialist International, former Chancellor of the FRG Willy Brandt, the common confidence was expressed at the meeting that a constructive reply should be given to such proposals as those made by the Soviet Union. The leaders of the parties, affiliated with the Socialist International, denounced American plans of militarisation of outer space. According to Brandt, "the participants in the meeting took a negative stand towards plans of transferring the arms race into outer space". Representatives of different countries of the world expressed concern over political, economic, financial and strategic consequences of Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative", Willy Brandt said.

MORE ON REAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT TO FRG

Death Camp Visit Included

LD190825 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] According to press reports from Washington President Ronald Reagan will visit both a military cemetary and a former Nazi death camp during his official visit to Federal Germany next month. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the President's travel plans in his weekly comment.

[Kozyakov] It looks rather strange, but it appeared to be a complicated thing for the White House to work out the plan of this visit, which will coincide with the 40th anniversary of VE Day. At first glance it would be quite natural for the United States President to use the opportunity and pay tribute to the victims of the Nazi aggressors, against whom the American people fought together with other nations during World War II. But last month the President ruled out a visit to a concentration camp site, saying he wanted to avoid reawaking the memories and passions of the time. On the other hand, he included a stop at a German military cemetery at Bitburg; this infuriated the public in both America and Europe. Faced with such outrage the White House on Tuesday announced that the President would also go to a former Nazi death camp.

What is most indicative about the case is the very idea of paying tribute to the dead fascist servicemen and SS soldiers. Buried at the Bitburg cemetery are about 2,000 fascist soldiers; most of them were killed in fierce fighting against United States and British troops during the Ardennes offensive from December 1944 to February 1945. Now the President has decided to lay a wreath at the Bitburg military cemetery during his state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in May. As one American paper said, this looks like a movie where the dead rise from their graves and go to lunch with those who killed them, but this is not a movie. Such is the present United States policy in action.

It's noteworthy that the decision to lay wreath at the graves of Nazi and SS soldiers is not an isolated fact. Let us recall that the revenge seeking organizations are very active in Federal Germany and their activity is being encouraged by the authorities. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is going to address one of their gatherings this summer. Let us also recall that both Washington and Bonn like to criticize the decisions of the 1945 Yalta conference, which are of fundamental significance for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the other day that the President's trip to Federal Germany is in the spirit of reconciliation. The question arises, however, what sort of reconciliation Washington means by laying a wreath at the graves of those who committed acts of aggression, atrocities, and killed prisoners of war. Real reconciliation in Europe was achieved by this great victory over the Nazi regime in Germany 40 years ago. To observe the coming 40th anniversary of VE Day by paying tribute to dead criminals, as Washington plans, is a challenge to the conscience of humanity and to the memory of those who lost their lives in the battle against the Nazi agressors.

Senators Protest Cemetery Visit

LD191023 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- Fifty three U.S. senators sent a letter to President Reagan, demanding that the plan for his visit to a German military cemetery in Bitburg, West Germany, be dropped.

The letter signed by both Democrats and ruling Republicans stresses specifically that privates and officers of the SS troops were buried at that cemetery, where Reagan is going to lay a wreath. SS troopers, the letter points out, were most active in fighting during the Ardennes operation, in which tens of thousands of Americans were killed. However, despite a strong tide of public protests in the USA against this provocative plan, Reagan said that he had no intention to cancel his visit to the cemetery of Hitlerite troops.

U.S. EMBASSY IN MEXICO CAUGHT WITH 'SPY EQUIPMENT'

OW180618 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 17 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The fact that U.S. embassies actively engage in espionage in the countries in which they are located has been known for a long time now, and one could cite many examples of this. Suffice it to recall one: The U.S. Embassy in Chile during the term of the Popular Unity government in that country.

When these topics are discussed, there are naturally protests in Washington: Diplomats are diplomats, intelligence is intelligence, and let us not confuse the two. I well remember the righteous indignation with which Frank Carlucci, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, seethed when he was asked about his involvement with the Central Inteeligence Agency. The ambassador denied his obvious ties with that spy department, denied it completely and animatedly, and I would say even demonstrated in the process certain acting abilities. Then, a few months later, the White House recalled him, removed him from Lisbon, and he emerged in Washington in the post of CIA deputy director.

The Mexican press has often written about the dirty deeds of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. Again, the embassy flared up with righteous indignation and denied these accusations, and now it turns out that American diplomats have been caught red-handed. A few days ago, Mexican customs authorities at Benito Juarex International Airport detained electronic spy equipment destined for the U.S. Embassy. Judging by local press reports, we are talking about electronic devices intended for tapping and receiving coded messages, and also for other espionage activity. This cargo was delivered to the Mexican airport on board an American aircraft, and a group of U.S. Embassy staff members in Mexico City attempted to unload it and take it out of the airport without permission from the authorities. The provocation was thwarted, the espionage equipment detained, the pertinent Mexican bodies are conducting an investigation, and the country's public has received more graphic testimony of how Washington respects and treats the sovereignty of other countries.

SHULTZ CONTINUES TO THREATEN NICARAGUA

LD190601 Moscow TASS in English 0539 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 19 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has come forward with another series of threats to revolutionary Nicaragua.

In an interview with THE NEW YORK POST, as the newspaper points out, he "threatened U.S. economic sanctions if Congress fails to approve aid to the 'contras'". THE NEW YORK POST writes that Shultz added that Washington also might break diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Government. He replied in the affirmative to the question whether the Reagan administration is considering a possibility of such a hostile action with regard to Nicaragua.

U.S. 'DUPES PUBLIC' ON TRUE GOALS IN NICARAGUA

LD190318 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Truth Outs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

A secret White House document, the text of which was published by the U.S. press on Wednesday, exposes the true goals of the policy of the Reagan administration towards Nicaragua. According to that document, Washington plans to double the numerical strength of the Nicaraguan "contras," with the help of whom the United States is carrying on its undeclared war against Nicaragua in a bid to overthrow the lawful Sandinista government.

That document also recognises the possibility of a direct U.S. armed act of intervention in Nicaragua if "political alternatives fail." However, the problem is that the Reagan administration is doing whatever it can to thwart a political settlement of the conflict in Central America so as to justify a possible invasion of that country. For instance, the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks at Manzanillo were broken off by Washington, which is also blocking the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful settlment of the conflict in the region.

Simultaneously the propaganda machine of the White House has unleashed a malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign in the mass media. Virtually every day the U.S. public is exposed to gross slander of Nicaragua. There are claims that human rights are violated in the country, that Nicaragua poses a threat to its neighbours and to the United States, and other myths. But these allegations are absolutely groundless. For instance, the CIA noted in a secret report late last year that Nicarguan military strategy was exclusively defensive. It is not the first time that the Reagan administration tries to dupe the public. The Washington Policy Studies Institute released a paper on Wednesday which cites more than 70 instances of the Reagan administration misleading or deceiving the Congress about the objectives of its Central American policy. The document also lists 15 international and U.S. laws grossly violated by the White House's actions towards Nicaragua.

Today the White House, pressing the Congress for 14 million dollars for the Nicaraguan "contras", would like to double the numerical strength of the counterrevolutionary army. At present the Somocistas are 15,000 strong. How is Washington going to double that figure? Obviously, by recruiting American and anti-Cuban mercenaries and other rabble.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT REJECTS REAGAN NEAR EAST PLAN

LD190808 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Talks have been held in the White House between President Reagan and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who has arrived in Washington on an official visit.

As official administration spokesmen have reported, primary attention at the talks focused upon the Near East situation. The White House tried to use the talks to gain the Algerian president's support for Reagan's Near East initiative which bypasses the need to convene an international conference on the Near East and also to ensure the **inalienable** rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and first and foremost, their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. However, Chadli Bendjedid rejected such an approach. He said that a just solution to the Palestinian question is of key significance for a settlement to the situation in that region.

HAIG STATES U.S. TO CONTINUE REBEL SUPPORT IN DRA

LD190837 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The United States is continuing its crude interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. Alexander Haig, the former U.S. secretary of state, is in neighboring Pakistan on a visit. Visiting an Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camp near Peshawar, Haig openly stated that the United States will continue to render support to the Muslim rebels -- that is what they in the West call the "dushmani" in their armed provocations against Afghanistan.

U.S. CONTINUES PRESSING JAPAN ON TRADE, DEFENSE

LD190939 Moscow TASS in English 0248 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The U.S. Congress voices threats to Japan. At the joint hearings in two subcommittees of the House Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday a number of congressmen demanded that Japan open its market wide to U.S. goods and capital investments. Otherwise, they threatened, the United States "will be forced" to introduce tough protectionist measures to cut back its huge deficit in trade with Japan, which reached 37 billion dollars in 1984. The patience of the Congress is running out, one House member said.

Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, told the members of the subcommittees that the administration would continue to press the Nakasone government to make it meet U.S. demands. However, he recommended that the Congress make no hurry with sanctions against Japan as relations with it were for the United States too important economically, politically and strategically.

This position of the assistant secretary of state is explained by Washington's overall course towards Japan. Tokyo is known to be assigned an important role in the implementation of the U.S. hegemonistic and militarist plans not only in the Pacific but in the whole world. Washington has long turned Japan into a U.S. springboard for the escalation of the war threat. Japan is also given a substantial role in the U.S. attempts to put together a new military and economic alliance under U.S. domination to bolster the U.S. positions in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific as a whole. However, to undercut the competitive potential of the Japanese economy, Washington demands that Tokyo steeply escalate its military spending. The Nakasone government is willing to meet these demands. As for the problems of Japan's "trade war" with the USA, the Nakasone government stands up for the interests of Japanese monopolies and is pliant only in words.

JAPAN'S 'OPEN SUPPORT' FOR U.S. PLANS CRITICIZED

LD190918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev; with commentator Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Official Tokyo, challenging the peace-loving public, has announced that it recognizes the United States' so-called right to use nuclear weapons first. The statement was made in the Diet by the head of Japan's National Defense Agency, Koichi Kato, replying to deputies' questions. At the same time, he stressed that preventive use of nuclear weapons is an integral component of the notorious concept of deterrence which the Japanese cabinet professes in Washington's wake. Over to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] The Japanese military agency head's statement leaves no doubt whatsoever now that the Nakasone government has gone over from complicity in U.S. aggressive strategy to open support for the U.S. plans to unleash world carnage. It is the authorities of the country that experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who are putting their signature to this. Meanwhile, official Tokyo is pretending that nothing special is taking place and Japan allegedly remains an infinitely peace-loving state that only takes care not to let thermonuclear danger close to its territory. However, in that case, how should one interpret the ever more insistent declarations by Washington officials that Japan represents a key link in U.S. policy and strategy in the Pacific Basin? After all, these words are backed by practical deeds of the overseas military clique that a long time ago transformed the Japanese archipelago into its principal nuclear springboard in the Far East.

The Japanese authorities are trying to create an impression that things are not like that at all, referring to the three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by the Japanese Diet as far back as November 1971: not to possess, not to manufacture, and not to bring in nuclear weapons. Undoubtedly, such principles deserve every kind of respect, but, naturally, on one indispensable condition -- that they are strictly observed. This is where the question arises: Are these non-nuclear principles observed?

As far as Japan itself is concerned, according to information on hand, it really does not possess, manufacture, or bring in nuclear weapons. However, this in no way applies to the United States as Washington has its own principles concerning mass-destruction weapons. It follows that it only remains to ascertain whether the Americans bring such weapons onto the Japanese islands. There was a time when Tokyo replied to this unequivocally -- Washington has promised to notify us every time it might need to bring nuclear weapons onto Japanese territory, and seeing as there have been no such notifications, there are no such weapons. Now this kind of apology for logic seems ever more naive than previously. The thing is that official U.S. Administration representatives have declared for all to hear that in the future also Washington will not inform its allies whether U.S. ships entering their ports have nuclear weapons aboard. Official Tokyo now has to look for a way out of the situation that arose in this connection. This is shown by an admission made in the House of Representatives of the Diet by Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe. He declared that the Japanese Government has no practical means whatsoever to guarantee the observance of the ban, which is formally in force, on bringing nuclear weapons into the country. In accordance with existing agreements with Washington, Tokyo cannot even demand that the so-called advance consultations, which should precede bringing U.S. nuclear weapons to Japan, be held. Only the United States, as Shintaro Abe admitted, has that right.

Ever since the notorious security agreement has been in force, the overseas politicians have not even once considered it necessary to organize advance consultations of that kind, although at the same time, according to information by authoritative American experts, ships and planes of the U.S. Armed Forces have been systematically and illegally bringing nuclear weapons to Japan with Tokyo's silent approval. The weapons are controlled only by the U.S. military clique. Considering this circumstance, it is impossible not to note the extremely dangerous nature of this for Japan and the consequences which may follow from official Tokyo's open support for the U.S. plans to unleash world carnage.

F-16 DEPLOYMENT AT MISAWA 'EXTREMELY DANGEROUS'

PM171358 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Extremely Dangerous Step"]

[Text] So the first U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter-bombers have landed at the Misawa air base (in the north of the Japanese island of Honshu). Let us note that the appearance of U.S. planes with nuclear capability there is the latest in the chain of concessions that Tokyo has made to Washington in the nuclear sphere. Thus, the Nakasone government has agreed to allow ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles to dock at the country's ports. Tokyo has allowed Japanese airspace to be used for flights by U.S. B-52 strategic bombers, which are an integral element in the U.S. nuclear triad. With the consent of the Japanese authorities, strike units from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force armed with tactical nuclear weapons have settled on Okinawa. Finally, Japan is giving the United States technological aid in the creation of strategic offensive weapons systems. This, in the opinion of observers, may automatically lead to Tokyo's active participation in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program.

It is worth noting that the official spokesman for the U.S. Air Force command in the Far East has already hastened to state that Misawa is the "spearhead" of U.S. strategy in the region. Aimed against what? The Japanese press stresses in this connection that the choice of the Misawa base for the F-16 deployment was, of course, no accident. The Soviet Maritime Kray, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands will be within the range of the U.S. planes based on it.

Yet, the newspaper AKAHATA points out, each of the nuclear charges that an F-16 can carry is many times more powerful than the atom bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima. Furthermore, there will be 24 carriers of these charges at Misawa by this summer and 53 aircraft by October 1987. According to the Japanese progressive public, U.S. nuclear weapons have already been stockpiled at Misawa and a secret command post has been created to direct "in war conditions" the combat operations in the Far East of U.S. planes, which will use all the means of mass destruction at their disposal.

Incidentally, the fact that the Pentagon is preparing its F-16 fighter-bombers for this use is confirmed by the following. The report on the arrival of the first U.S. planes at Misawa came through 2 April. By 9 April exercises during which the F-16's "dropped" nuclear bombs had already been held. U.S. planes from the aircraft carrier Midway cruising in the Far East also took part in them. In the future, it is planned to involve Japanese air force planes from Hokkaido Island in these militarist exercises. Thus, the Pyongyang newspaper NODONG SINMUN, commenting on the appearance of the first F-16's at Misawa, was quite right in saying that it is a dangerous step on the road to further transforming the Japanese archipelago into a nuclear bridgehead for the Pentagon from which it can threaten the peoples of Asia.

An extremely dangerous step indeed!

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW180637 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov held a press conference at the Press Center in Tokyo on 16 April. At the press conference, Ambassador Abrasimov said the following:

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made concrete, constructive proposals to the Japanese side in recent years with an eye to consolidating good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. For example, the Soviet side has proposed that the two countries conclude state-to-state agreements on long-term economic cooperation and cultural cooperation. In addition, the Soviet Union has been taking important initiatives in many other things. During his recent meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone in Moscow, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev clearly confirmed the Soviet policy of invariably seeking good-neighborliness with Japan. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan hoped to establish a substantial, truly good-neighborly relationship between their countries and to remove artifically created difficulties.

However, the Japanese attitude of applying sanctions against the Soviet Union is not conducive to consolidating relations between the two countries. The Japanese attitude has not only caused difficulty in state-to-state political exchanges, but has also caused a setback in Soviet-Japanese trade and has therefore hurt Soviet foreign trade associations' trust in Japan as their trade partner. The campaign in Japan to fabricate the Soviet military threat is also of no help in improving relations.

Nevertheless, I am optimistic about the development of relations with Japan. There are not a few events that raise hopes, including the resumption of parliamentary exchanges, the Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Japan as part of these exchanges, the ninth Soviet-Japanese economic talks in Tokyo last December, various ministerial-level delegations' mutual visits, forthcoming talks between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries, and the 17th Soviet film festival which opened in Japan on 16 April.

We have just presented an outline of the remarks by Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov during his press conference at the Press Center in Tokyo.

PRAVDA CITES DRA PAPER ON PRC 'INTERFERENCE'

PM191122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Kabul Newspaper on China's Policy"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Apr -- Numerous facts, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR points out in an editorial article, attest to China's growing interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign republic and to Beijing's armed support for the counterrevolutionary gangs waging a struggle against the Afghan people.

In recent months, large quantities of Chinese-made weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, installations for launching them, rocket missiles, as well as mines, submachine guns, large-caliber antiaircraft machine guns, and antitank grenade throwers, have fallen into the hands of Afghan soldiers when routing counterrevolutionary gangs. These lethal weapons are used against the peaceful civilian population, including residents of the capital -- which results in casualties and destruction and causes great damage to economic and cultural projects.

Information is being received about the relocation from Pakistani territory to the PRC of some camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries, in which Chinese advisers train the bandits to handle weapons and in methods of carrying out acts of terrorism, the Kabul newspaper goes on to point out. Such camps have been set up, in particular, in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in direct proximity to the DRA. Chinese instructors also train dushmans in training centers located on Pakistani territory. In addition, in the summer of 1984 approximately 2,000 machine guns, 1,000 grenades for antitank grenade throwers, and almost half a million cartridges for small arms were handed over to Afghan bandits via the Pakistani Army.

These are the facts. Being unable to refute them, Beijing calls them a fabrication. But facts are stubborn things. They very clearly expose these actions in the eyes of the international community and in the eyes of the Chinese people, the Afghan newspaper article states.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

Salang Tunnel Rebuilding

LD190843 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Union is to provide disinterested assistance to Afghanistan in rebuilding a tunnel at the Salang Pass across the Hindu Kush Ridge. An intergovernment protocol to this effect has been signed in Moscow.

The 2.6-km tunnel was cut at the highest altitude in the world. It is used by motor traffic. Most of Soviet cargoes for Afghanistan are carried by this road.

The reconstruction will help to build up traffic intensity.

Construction Program

LD182342 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are expanding their scientific and technical cooperation in construction. A 2-year program in this field has been signed in Kabul. It provides for joint work in designing towns and villages. Soviet experts are now helping to build housing for 90,000 people in Kabul.

SOVIET SOLDIERS' ACTIVITIES IN DRA REPORTED

PM171533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Major A. Oliynik dispatch under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil": "Pinnacle of Courage"]

[Text] Kabul -- There are guard posts along Afghanistan's major mountain highways. Each post is a small-scale fortress where Soviet internationalist servicemen together with Afghan soldiers perform their difficult service protecting communications. Day and night these small garrisons are on the alert, ready to repel the dushmans' onslaughts.

A long trail of dust follows our convoy. The April sun, already quite hot, is blinding. The bullet-proof vests grip the chest like red-hot metal. The highway climbs ever steeper upward.

Even so, these locations in the Monari Ghar foothills seem cool after the sweltering heat of Kabul. The mountain air is filled with the scent of flowering almond trees. There is silence all around, but it is often a deceptive silence. At any moment a mine may explode in a column of flame or a burst of large caliber machine gun fire come from behind the rocks...

At a sharp bend in the road the convoy hugged the rock wall and slowed down.

"Sappers, advance!" Major Segrey Nazarov ordered.

Private Aleksey Nikitin was the first to leap into action with Aza, his sniffer dog. After the sheepdog, came the crew consisting of Private Konstantin Pavlov and Private Vasiliy Agafonov. The assault troops wore helmets and bullet-proof vests. They carried probing rods. Their submachine guns were cocked...

"This is a dangerous spot," Maj Nazarov, a holder of the Order of the Red Star, explained "Every meter of road here is mined. Vehicles get blown up ..."

No mines were discovered this time. The armored personnel carriers picked up speed, their guns turned toward their observation sectors. We passed cone-shaped ovens, used for firing clay bricks. Ahead was a gentle slope surmounted by a fluttering red flag -- the guard post.

On his map Major Gennadiy Ocheretyanyy, commander of an airborne assault battalion, has this object marked by a red triangle. It is at the very foot of the mountains.

"This place, like a number of others, is a trouble spot," Maj Ocheretyanyy had said the night before. This officer was among the first to set foot on Afghan soil in December 1979.

For excellent performance of his internationalist duty, he was awarded the "For Combat Merit" medal. After graduating from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, he again expressed a wish to serve in the DRA.

The barking of a sheepdog greeted us. "That is Ket, our constant sentry," Ensign Sergey Martynenko, the guard post chief, joked.

We toured his small outpost together. The post is well suited to all-around defense. Each trooper wears a helmet and carries a submachine gun and grenades.

In the middle there is a dugout for the personnel. There is a slogan in red with Lenin's words: "To you has fallen the great honor of defending sacred ideas with weapons ... and of putting the international fraternity of the peoples into effect."

The post's radio station operates around the clock. There is a stock of produce and a field kitchen. They have their own bathhouse and sports area. The soldiers built it all themselves.

The servicemen of the neighboring Afghan post respectfully call Ensign Martynenko "Commandor Sayyed." I have known the ensign a long time. During "Zapad-81" we parachuted from the same aircraft. For excellent performance, Sergey Martynenko was given his first award then -- "For Excellence in Military Service," Second Class. He was recently awarded the "For Valor" order.

Martynenko was born in Siberia. His father, Ivan Demyanovich, and his mother, Anna Mikhaylovna, took part in the Great Patriotic War. From early childhood the family instilled in their children a love of the Army. His younger brother, Igor, now sends letters home from the Far East, where he is a border guard. Ensign Martynenko receives frequent news from his wife, Larisa.

Letters and photographs from families and friends are of special value here in Afghanistan and are a great boost to men's spirits. I saw the excitement with which the soldiers greeted a new delivery of mail. It was brought to the guard post by Major Leonid Kryzh, battalion deputy commander in charge of political affairs.

There are various addresses on the backs of the envelopes. Sergeant Oleg Zhigalov and Private First Class Sergey Nagoyets live on the same street in Orsk, which is in Orenburg Oblast. They went to school together, trained in the same subunit, and are now in neighboring bunks. Before joining the Army, Private Svyatoslav Boyko lived in Zaychiki village in Khmelnitskiy Oblast. The parents of Private First Class Oleg Tursunov live in the Donetsk settlement of Ugledar. Private Oleg Rudakov's letters from home come from the Tatar ASSR...

There is an Afghan militia post next to our post. I got to know the post commander, 28-year-old Sergeant Abdula Monadsalvar. He comes from a large family. Two of his six brothers serve in the DRA Armed Forces. Abdula recently took part in an operation against the dushmans.

"Afghanistan's mountains have grown taller," he said. "They have been made higher by the graves of the people's heroes, who died for the cause of the April Revolution. There would have been even more graves had our Soviet brothers not been beside us..."

Similar words of gratitude, spoken from the heart, were expressed by Askar Nazar the local governor, Abdula Akhan, a respected 90-year-old Pathan from Sakhakr village, and many other Afghans.

Before sounding the all-clear, Ensign Martynenko inspected the guard posts. I went along with him. We went up a hill where a machine gun nest was sited and toured the trenches. The sentries gave their concise reports.

When we returned Private Byoko was reading out a letter from his mother.

"My fellow countrymen," Yevgeniya Vasilyevna wrote, "I feel in my heart that your military service on Afghanistan's long-suffering soil is difficult... May our maternal love protect you from all dangers and help you to overcome adversity and worthily fulfill your internationalist duty..."

The letter was written in Ukrainian, but everyone understood its lofty meaning and the strength of the mother's feelings. And it seemed to me that the mother's exhortation, taken up by this nimble Afghan campaigner, will soon reach other guard posts far and near.

INDIA'S GANDHI SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH USSR

PM171502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi Interview"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 Apr -- Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi has expressed his country's desire to strengthen its traditional friendly ties with the Soviet Union. "I expect that my forthcoming visit to the USSR will serve to further strengthen our relations and bring about closer cooperation in the interests of both our countries," he pointed out in an interview given to the newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

The head of the Indian Government rated highly the USSR's consistent stance on the problem of curbing the arms race. "The Soviet Union has responded positively to the six non-nuclear states' disarmament proposal," R. Gandhi noted. "We firmly believe that it approaches the problem of disarmament seriously."

Speaking about Indian-U.S. relations, R. Gandhi pointed out that India is committed to certain postures on international questions and does not intend to change them to suit anyone else. U.S. strategy in South Asia is partially directed against India's national interests, he said. The supplies of up-to-date U.S. arms to Pakistan are such an example. The United States is pursuing its own paramount goals in the region and this hampers any substantial improvement in our relations.

ROMANOV, RYZHKOV ATTEND POLISH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD182059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of Moscow working people, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] took place today.

Comrades Romanov and Ryzhkov, heads of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations were in the presidium. The delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Comrade Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was also in the presidium.

The speakers noted that the treaty's anniversary coincides with the 40th anniversary of victory. The Soviet Army, within which Polish soldiers also fought, brought freedom to the Polish people. The relations of friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the PPR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism noted the speakers, will continue to grow in strength and develop in the interests of peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism. [video shows participants in meeting, including Romanov, Ryzhkov and Kulikov]

RALLY IN GDR COMMEMORATES BERLIN OPERATION

PM181528 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Mass Demostration"]

[Text] Seelow (Frankfurt District), 17 Apr -- A mass demonstration devoted to the 40th anniversary of the start of the Berlin operation has been held at Seelow Heights. Servicemen from the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, veterans of the antifascist movement, representatives of the GDR public, and young people participated in it.

Speaking to those present, Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, stressed the world historic importance of the victory of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces over Hitlerite fascism. GDR citizens, he stated, revere the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives for the sake of liberating Europe, including the German people, from Nazi barbarity. GDR working people state their resolve to make every effort to strengthen peace and international security. They will continue to strengthen the indissoluble alliance with the USSR.

The party and state leadership of the republic, working people, and GDR National People's Army servicemen fully support the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his conversation with the editor of PRAVDA.

Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, also spoke at the rally. The demonstration ended with a torchlight procession of young people. Wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument to the Soviet liberating soldiers on the Seelow Heights. The same day a new museum, whose exhibits depict the USSR Armed Forces' Berlin operation, was opened on the Seelow Heights.

1 APR USSR-HUNGARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD161750 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The main purpose of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is to promote allround improvement of the well-being of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, ensure fuller meeting of their needs and further strengthening of friendship and the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the two countries. This is stressed in the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian People's Republic for the Period Till the Year 2000". The document was signed by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Gyorgy Lazar, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, in Moscow April 1.

The program says that relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary are developing dynamically and fruitfully in all fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in line with the vital interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. The determining factor of development of the Soviet-Hungarian relations is close cooperation between the CPSU and HSWP characterized by mutual trust and unanimity on all major issues of the present day.

The U.S.S.R. and Hungary, the document says, are determined to promote in every way cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), to take an active part in implementing decisions and directives of the economic summit meeting of the CMEA member-countries and other agreements on multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to coordinate their policies in economic cooperation in the spheres of mutual interest with a view to finding ways for solving problems of providing fuel, energy and raw materials to national economies of both countries, developing the agri-industrial complex, priority branches of machine building, microelectronics, robotics, consumer goods production and other sectors of the economy.

The Soviet Union and Hungary believe that the key factor in attaining the aims of their cooperation should be the joint effort to ensure allround efficient use of the newest achievements of scientific and technical progress, intellectual, material and technical resources in the interests of intensification of the national economies of both countries.

The program says that the sides should create conditions for expanding joint ventures in the markets of third countries, specifically in exporting technologies and sets of equipment.

In the course of further development and deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the document goes on, the sides will make special emphasis among other things on pursuing a coordinated, and in certain areas -- common economic, scientific and technical policy, on ensuring rational utilization of natural, primarily fuel, raw material and energy resources, production, scientific and technical potential, on realizing state economic, scientific and technical programs adopted in the U.S.S.R. and Hungary and provisions of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CMEA member-countries for the next 15-20 years.

The program delimits specific areas for the development of cooperation in the field of machine building, fuel, energy and raw materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industries, transport, production of important consumer goods and in sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The long-term program will remain in effect till December 31, 2000.

BULGARIAN YOUTHS FORM ANTONOV DEFENSE COMMITTEE

LD181023 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia April 18 TASS -- Representatives of student, youth and public organizations of Bulgaria at a meeting here have formed a student committee in defense of Sergey Antonov. It includes students and young scientific workers united by a desire to expose the slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign mounted in the West over "Antonov's case."

It was pointed out at the meeting that the student committee is part of the National Committee in Defense of Sergey Antonov and aims to unfold vigorous political and propaganda work among young people to expose the vicious campaign launched and the false charges levelled against Sergey Antonov, Todor Aivazov and Zhelyo Vasilev.

This will include rallies, meetings of Bulgarian and foreign students with lawyers, journalists and public figures and the distribution of material revealing the truth about the "case of Antonov." Boris Spasov, chairman of the National Committee in Defense of Sergey Antonov, said: "The country's youth are not indifferent to the fate of their compatriot. The young people realize well that the slanders are directed at our country and the world of socialism as a whole. And there is no doubt that the young will make a contribution of their own to exposing the anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist campaign waged by imperialism."

MOSCOW RECALLS SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP

AU181917 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Nouka (Science) Publishing House in Moscow has published a book entitled "The Soviet Union and the Countries of People's Democracy." In this connection, we invite you to listen to our observer's notes.

The materials in this book concern the final stages of World War II and the beginning of the Soviet Union's international relations with the countries of people's democracy, and the affirmation of the socialist community. Most of the materials included in this book concern bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the people's democracies in Europe. One of the chapters in this book is devoted to the development of Soviet-Albanian relations during the 1945-49 period. The chapter begins with a brief historical survey of Soviet-Albanian relations following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] in Russia. The chapter details the [word indistinct] struggle of the Albanian people [words indistinct], the steps undertaken by Soviet Russia in the twenties, and about the resolute denunciation of the Italian fascist aggression against Albania.

Great attention has been attached to the struggle of the Albanian people against the Italian occupiers, and later on against the Hitlerite invaders, as well as to the role of the victories of the Soviet Army against the Hitlerite occupiers in the liberation struggle of Albanian patriots. The chapter indicates that during the time of the successful offensive of Soviet troops in the Balkans, the Albanian National Liberation Army cleared the country's territory from the fascists. Based on detailed documents, the chapter then examines questions pertaining to the establishment of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Albania.

In June 1945, a delegation of the Albanian Provisional Government arrived on an unofficial visit to the Soviet Union, and discussed with the Soviet Government the question of granting aid in the economic, financial, and cultural fields, as well as in the field of raising the defense capability of the Albanian Army. This was of particular importance for the country, since the leading circles in the United States and Britain were engaged in a policy hostile to Albania. Loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Government considered this request and dispatched weapons, transportation equipment, and ammunition to the new republic, sufficient to equip three mountain infantry divisions of 6,000 troops each.

In November 1945, the Soviet Union was the first among the big powers to recognize the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania and established diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union began to actively defend the interests of Albania in the international arena. The book, and the documents from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, offer persuasive proof that the consistent and resolute position of the Soviet Union helped raise the international authority of People's Albania and the recognition of all the rights of the Albanian state which had been fighting among the countries to which defeated Italy had to pay war reparations for the years of its occupation.

The Soviet Union, which also came out on Albania's side during the years of the conflict with England in connection with the incident in the Corfu Channel, declared itself more than once in favor of Albania's membership in the United Nations. All these actions, which took place with the knowledge or even the direct request of the Albanian Government, were intended to defend the sovereign rights of the Albanian people, to strengthen Albania's positions in its foreign policy.

A separate chapter is devoted to the development of a new type of relations between the Soviet Union and Albania during the 1944-49 period. Here the reader may find numerous facts and figures concerning the nature of the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural relations between our countries. It also shows the great importance of the Soviet Union's aid in building the foundations of socialism in Albania. A greetings message on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GOSR, sent by the Albanian Government, stated that the Albanian people express their profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the friendship and continuous assistance given to them for the cause of building their new life and in the struggle for their rights and freedom.

The policy of the Soviet Union toward Albania, the chapter concludes, is a convincing illustration of the internationalist policy of the socialist state. The Soviet Union, loyal to this policy, is even now in favor of the all-round normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

USSR PROTESTS FRENCH TV 'ANTI-SOVIET' PROGRAM

LD190722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 19 Apr 85

[TASS ellipses throughout]

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

"Sunday, 12 July 1985. The FRG border, 0600. The last minutes of peace. Soviet divisions comprising three army corps force the iron curtain..." The announcer's voice has a pathetic ring to it, aiming to stun, to being forth an attack of hysterical terror and arouse an anti-Soviet reaction among millions of French television viewers.

This was how the Fr-3 French state television third program decided last evening to stun French television viewers with a crude anti-Soviet television concoction, choosing as its subject...the start of "the third world war."

For an hour and a half, within the framework of the program "Facing War" compiled by a group of reactionary journalists and "politologists," a flood of arrant and base anti-Sovietism, alternating with persistent advertising of the Pentagon's star wars plans, was hurled upon the viewers.

The moderator of the program was the renegade Yves Montand who has aspired to such roles for a long time. In order to achieve a greater warning effect the scriptwriters had the "red aggressors" using banned chemical weapons, dealing in a trice with the forces of the FRG and NATO, and invading France. The film shows closeups of tanks with red stars on them, banner headlines in French newspapers, crowds panicking on the streets of Paris, and notices proclaiming general mobilization. The climax of the film is the seizure of the French capital by the "invaders"...

In a statement published here recently a group of French military specialists stressed that the arguments of the authors of the program do not stand up to any criticism, since from the point of view of contemporary military science they are absurd and unsound. They pointed out that the program was nothing more than "a straightforward defense of U.S. theories."

It was no coincidence that the anti-Soviet action was carried out now. The newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that by doing this Fr-3 decided to "celebrate" in its own way the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution, paying for this with the lives of 20 million of its citizens. Who stands to gain from this operation? asks L'HUMANITE. It answers this question in the following manner: "The world, which is being subjected with every passing day to an ever greater threat from bulging arsenals of weapons, above all nuclear weapons, will certainly not benefit, nor will the security of the peoples of Europe, who would be the first but not the only victims of mass destruction. This is a blow to millions of men, women, and children who are dying of hunger all over the world, while the deadly arms race is swallowing up fantastic sums. It only serves the interests of those who, in threatening to destroy our planet, wish to derive profit from this ruinous course."

Appearing immediately after yesterday's broadcast to answer questions on the same television program, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu did not consider it necessary to condemn the provocative venture by its authors, nor even to distance himself from their anti-Soviet theses. He restricted himself solely to a statement that France can unleash its nuclear strike force against an enemy using both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons ...

The USSR Embassy in France has sent a note to the French Foreign Ministry in which it demands that disinformation and slander hostile to the USSR should be stopped and expresses the hope that the official French authorities, which have more than once stated their desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union, will give a public and principled evaluation to the authors of the anti-Soviet provocations.

Ambassador's Official Protest

LD190851 Paris Domestic Service in French 0847 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The program broadcast by French 3 [television] last night entitled "Face a la Guerre" ["War Ahead"], had everything to attract and captivate a large public.

The Soviet ambassador in Paris has made an official protest to the Quai d'Orsay [External Relations Ministry] and to the chairman of French 3. Here is his spokesman, Aleksandr Avdeyev, talking to (Jacques Legros):

[Begin Avdeyev recording] It must be noted that this program is of a rather mediocre level. A good actor, who learned his part like a good student was (?used). He had a good text written for him, which talks about problems he is not familiar with in depth. It's not the program that astonishes, although it lies about my country. What concerns us is the fact that there are political circles here trying to whip up hatred for my people and country. This is why, from this point of view, the program falls into the field of moral decadence, and is not worthy of the great French civilization. [end recording]

News Analyst's View

LD190901 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 19 Apr 85

["What Their Heads Are Full Of?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

In days of old, French singer Yves Montand was known as the author of the book "Du Soleil Plein la Tete" ("A Head Full of Sunshine"), which was imbued with humanism. Yet today the singer is seeking popularity as a herald of human-hating ideas, selling Reagan's "star wars" and rabid anti-Sovietism.

It is precisely in this role that Yves Montand appeared last night on the third programme of the "TF-3" Television Company. He acted as the host of the "Facing a War" programme, which is designed to publicise the arms race and justify the American plans for a militarization of outer space. Among the "items" within the framework of that programme was also shown an openly anti-Soviet provocative film about the imaginary "capture" of Paris by Soviet Army units.

Such political fancies of the aging singer do not, certainly, deserve any serious attention, as he was mot likely motivated by the wish to appear once again on the TV screen or snatch a good fee. Yet it is astonishing and alarming that the programme was clearly timed, with provocative aims, to the 40th anniversary of the rout of nazism, and was shown on the French state-run television, and that French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, who appeared after the screening of the film fraud on the same television programme with answers to questions, did not take the trouble of being true to the historical facts and giving due credit to those who saved mankind from brown plague.

It is not astonishing therefore that this anti-Soviet action by the state television company has met with strong protests among the democratic circles, the communist press, the French peace champions and Second World War veterans. The peace movement addressed a telegram to the management of "Fr-3", demanding that representatives of the peace movement be allowed to speak within the framework of the same programme.

The shameful "Facing a War" venture demonstrates how one of the state television programmes is planning to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism, for which the Soviet Union paid with the lives of its twenty million citizens, the newspaper L'HUMANITE points out. Into whose hands does this programme play? It by no means contributes to the cause of peace, which is increasingly threatened from day to day by the accumulation of super-weapons, in the first place, nuclear ones. And not the security of the European nations, which would be the first, but not the only victims of mass destruction. "Fr-3" does a bad service to the millions of men, women and children who are dying of hunger all over the world, while the death-bringing arms race consumes fabulous funds. It is aimed against the working people of France, who suffer from the offshots of the crisis aggravated by the burden of military spending. It serves the interests of those whose head is full of plans for the extraction of new profits from the death-bringing policy of the nuclear weapons race on earth and spreading it to outer space.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN BANKER

PM191004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Conversation With the Chairman of the Board of 'Deutsche Bank' (FRG)"]

[Texr] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in the Kremlin on 18 April a notable representative of the West German business community, Wilhelm Christians, chairman of the board of "Deutsche Bank". In the course of their conversation, which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, the sides touched upon some questions of Soviet-West German bilateral relations, primarily economic relations. Other participants in the conversation were V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank, Deutsche Bank director A. Leban, and West Germany's Charge d'Affaires in the USSR A. Arno.

FURTHER ON ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRG

Zimyanin Addresses Reception

LD181455 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 18th Apr (TASS) -- Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag, gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Speaking at the reception Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

Permit me on behalf of our delegation to thank the leadership of the Bundestag and the parliamentary group for links with the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the invitation to visit your country, and for the attention and hospitality accorded us.

It is well known that parliaments have a high level of responsibility not only for what happens within a country but also for the foreign policy of their states.

An exchange of views, and participation with a view to making one's contribution, whether acting jointly or in parallel, to both improving the current international situation and continuing to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG, seems to us to be useful.

Like you, we see, and this is quite obvious, that mankind is now experiencing a crucial stage in its development: Either constructive solutions and effective means to consolidate international security will be found, or events will lead along a path of even greater increased danger of war. Man's prime right, that of life, is currently under question. Millions of people on all continents are fighting for this right and are living in the hope that it will be possible to avert the threat of nuclear war, to end and reverse the arms race, and to create a situation in the world in which it would be possible not to experience fear of tomorrow.

The efforts of parliaments and governments of all states -- large, medium, and small -- ought to be directed toward solving this task. Each of them can and ought to make its own contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and reducing the threat of war.

The experience of history shows that "peace on the basis of force" is a policy which is dangerous and without prospects. This as also been confirmed quite clearly by the development of recent events on the European Continent, so many words were wasted in the West to prove that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries, including on FRG territory, would allegedly strengthen security and stability in Europe.

Today people can see that the situation in Europe is only deteriorating as the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles proceeds. The threat to the peaceful life of the Soviet people and its allies has increased, but the peoples of other European countries, including the FRG, in which the U.S. weapons are being installed, can hardly feel themselves to be more secure.

Unfortunately, far from everybody has understood this. Not everybody is prepared to draw the necessary lessons. Furthermore, one now has to deal with an increasingly acute and complex situation since, in addition to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the United States now intends to start an arms race in space. Initially, many West European politicians did not agree with the U.S. idea of "star wars," but subsequently, under pressure from Washington, they began to change their position on this question. One gets the impression that the United States has almost given its allies an ultimatum to take part in implementing its highly dangerous plans for the militarization of space, but attempts to impose U.S. wishes will not bring peace to the world.

Washington is resorting to cunning tricks to disguise the true nature of its dangerous plans. It declares, in particular, that its plans merely involve "defensive" measures, designed to render unnecessary the ballistic nuclear missiles, which, in spite of that, the United States itself continues to manufacture and improve. In this respect it is sufficient to recall the decision on construction of further MX missiles, which was approved recently by the U.S. Congress. Furthermore, there is no doubt that space weapon systems can also be used as offensive weapons.

To put it succinctly, the sense of the words of the apologists of "star wars" consists in concealing the terrible truth, the truth that by deploying space combat systems the United States wants to ensure for itself, just in case, the possibility of delivering the first nuclear strike and, after taking shelter behind a "space shield," avoid revenge from the victim of the nuclear aggression.

In other words, the "systems of antimissile defense with space-based elements" are in essence planned as part of an aggressive, offensive, and by no means defensive potential. It is not difficult to imagine the consequences the appearance of these systems would entail: The open-ended Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, and a number of other international agreements, would be violated and the arms race, above all the nuclear one, would take on a genuinely uncontrollable, global character.

The March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum confirmed the continuity of Soviet foreign policy. Speaking at the plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that, in its relations with the capitalist states, the Soviet Union will firmly pursue the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. We shall respond to goodwill with goodwill and to trust with trust. In a discussion with Federal Chancellor Kohl in Moscow, M.S. Gorbachev noted that this particularly concerns Soviet-FRG relations. We advocate building up all the positive things which connect our countries and unite our peoples, and overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in the past few years.

In connection with this, I would like to dwell on one of the factors which are complicating the process of developing our bilateral relations. It is now being claimed by some in the FRG that we allegedly accuse practically all West Germans of endeavoring to revise the results of World War II by force. This is not true. Even in the most difficult days of the war, the Soviet people, our party, and state never once inserted an equals sign between the German people and Hitler's nazism.

At issue is something else. Permit me to speak quite candidly about something which really causes us concern. Recently, as international tension has increased, certain West German circles have been tending to again raise the question of revising the results of the war, in particular the postwar frontiers. This manifests itself in overtly revanchist demands for a return to the 1937 frontiers or in the form of calls for the creation of a Europe of so-called free peoples, in which there would be no room for the states of the socialist system, above all the GDR. Such statements cannot be regarded as an internal matter for the FRG. There should not be any ambiguity here. The Soviet Union, like the other states which suffered Hitler's aggression, will continue to rebuff revanchism decisively.

We take note of statements by the West German leadership about its intention to go on pursuing an Ostpolitik based on continuity and hope that it will adhere to precisely this course, but at the same time we cannot fail to be alarmed when senior state officials in the FRG, who reaffirm its commitment to the principles of the inviolability of European frontiers and the sovereignty of all the states of our continent, go on to speak in the same breath, as they say, about "an open German question," about "the right of all Germans to self-determination in conditions of freedom" and so on. After all, it is a fact that all these formulas have one aim in view: to swallow up the GDR as a second independent and sovereign German state and to eliminate its socialist system. Such pronouncements plainly contradict the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty and other treaties concluded between the FRG and the socialist countries. Postwar realities in Europe cannot be half recognized!

During the years of detente the first tangible steps were taken, aimed at curbing the arms race, lessening the danger of nuclear war, and lowering the level of military confrontation between East and West while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security. Unfortunately, this process, beneficial to all mankind, stopped at the beginning of the 1980's.

The threat of nuclear war again began to increase, an extremely dangerous turn in international developments. The main reason for this, it is our firm conviction, confirmed by concrete facts, has been the latest attempt by those circles which determine policy and strategy in the Western system of alliances, to change the balance of forces in their favor and having repudiated the principle of equality and uniform security, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. Having set itself such a task, Washington continues to step up the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. The plans for deploying new first-strike nuclear missile weapons in some European countries of NATO, including the FRG, are being implemented.

Despite what was said and continues to be said in leading circles of the United States, the appearance of this U.S. weapon in Western Europe led to an increased rather than a reduced level of security there, and in your country as well. In your country they say that the Pershing II's were allegedly installed to counterbalance Soviet SS-20 missiles, but our missiles are merely balancing the U.S. medium-range systems which threaten us and have long been sited in our country, and on Europe's shores, aimed at the Soviet Union.

On more than one occasion we have proposed freezing Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, but the United States is not in favor of this. Quite recently we again demonstrated our goodwill: M.S. Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union will introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles until November this year and suspend [incomplete sentence as received]

Talk about only scientific-research work being concerned, in which Europe will join in, in order "not to lag behind," cannot mislead us either. Surely such work did not precede the emergence of atomic and hydrogen weapons? Who can believe that the many billions of dollars which are now being allocated to this "research" will then be blown to the winds? As far as calculations on joining in with leading American technology are concerned they, in our view, are utterly groundless and will lead to even greater dependence on the United States.

The road to creating strike space systems must be closed today, and firmly closed. It is precisely towards this that the efforts of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva are primarily directed. It goes without saying that nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, must not be forgotten either. The Soviet side is ready to sharply reduce these according to the principle of equality and equal security, but an agreement on this must be simultaneous and proceed from the recognition of the interconnection between all three branches of the talks. I would here like to draw your attention to the recent proposals by the Soviet Union, aimed at assisting progress in Geneva. We proceed from a simple and irrefutable truth: If one has sat down at the table to reach an agreement on arms reduction, then one must at least not increase them. That is why we are proposing that during the whole period of the talks the USSR and the United States should introduce a moratorium on creating, including scientific-research work, testing, and deploying strike space systems and should freeze their strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, the increase in Soviet countermeasures should be stopped.

We voiced our intentions regarding the talks honestly and openly, we are not hoping to gain any kind of unilateral advantages to the detriment of the United States or other NATO countries, and we are against the Geneva talks turning into a screen to conceal a further arms race. Testimony to this is the moratorium introduced unilaterally by us until November this year on the deployment of our medium-range missiles and on implementing other countermeasures in Europe.

It is quite understandable that in the conversations our delegation is having here in Bonn a prominent place is occupied by an exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations between the USSR and FRG. Even though these relations enjoy a considerable history, they underwent a genuinely intensive and favorable development in the seventies -- in the years of detente. It was then that the Moscow treaty was concluded, the pivotal position of which is recognition of the territorial-political realities in modern Europe -- the recognition of the inviolability of the European borders. Since then this major historical document has been and remains a reliable basis for relations between the USSR and FRG and one of the determining factors of stability and peace on the European Continent and beyond its boundaries. The offspring of detente, the Moscow treaty, itself provided many positive impulses for it.

The experience of the 1970's showed convincingly that we can, and know how to, cooperate for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of European and universal peace. This conclusion is all the more topical today in the conditions of aggravated international tension. This is why we say that the potential for cooperation and trust which was accumulated during those years must be guarded, and that we must act together so that the peoples of our countries come together on the path of strengthening mutual understanding and goodneighborliness. Questions of security now have and have had fundamental significance in this by virtue of the objective requirements of life itself: They are the determining factor of our mutual relations.

We conduct our peace-loving foreign policy on the basis of continuity, steadfastly striving for the development of good relations with all countries and peoples and for the strengthening of mutual trust between them in the interests of security both in Europe and throughout the world. This especially concerns relations between the USSR and the FRG, which have accumulated great potential and significant experience in the development of mutually beneficial links in various spheres of life.

The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II will be marked soon. Soviet people approach this remarkable date with thoughts of peace and the firm conviction that the tragic past should not be repeated. They act with full understanding of the fact that one must struggle against war before it begins. Guided by the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, we believe that the question of which system is better and more just, which ideology more correct, should be resolved not by war but by the natural course of history. There is simply no other alternative, especially in the nuclear age. We also approach questions concerning bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany with this understanding and from these positions. We should like these relations to develop not only for the good of the peoples of our countries, but also in the interests of universal peace. The parliaments of both states can and should use all their political and moral authority to direct the flow of events along just such a path. Allow me to proclaim a toast to the development of links and contacts between the USSR and Supreme Soviet and the FRG Bundestag, to a peaceful future and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and to peace throughout the world.

Visit Cemetery

LD181413 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 18 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited in Duisdorf, Bonn's suburb, a cemetery, the burial place of Soviet citizens who lost their lives in the years of the Second World War. Wreaths and flowers were laid to the Soviet monument.

The delegation was received by President of the FRG Bundesrat (parliament's upper chamber), Prime Minister of Baden Wuerttemberg Lothar Spaeth. In the course of the talk Mikhail Zimyanin and Lothar Spaeth discussed questions linked with the present-day international situation. Some questions of bilateral USSR-FRG relations were also touched upon.

SDI Discussed

LD182116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The visit to the FRG by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Zimyanin, is continuing. Our correspondent Viktor Lgazunov reports:

This morning, the members of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Zimyanin visited Bonn's Duisdorf cemetery and laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet citizens who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism. The problem of preserving peace was the main topic for discussion at meetings and talks the members of the Soviet delegation had in Bonn. The overriding importance of halting the arms race on earth and of preventing it in space was emphasized in talks with representatives of the government and of parliamentary factions alike.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the new Soviet peace initiatives. It must be said that this initiative was met with interest also in the FRG's parliamentary circles. The unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe have been welcomed in opposition circles as a constructive gesture of goodwill.

The Soviet delegation attended the Bundestag's plenary session today. The deputies greeted the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members with applause. At today's session, Chancellor Kohl delivered a government statement on the United States' so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, known as the star wars program. The chancellor defended this program and reaffirmed the agreement in principle for the FRG's participation in that program. This position of the government evoked sharp criticism on the part of the parliamentary opposition which views the implementation of the U.S. program of space arms as a serious threat to peace.

Zimyanin Meets Herbert Mies

LD182013 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 18 TASS -- Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting here with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party.

In their conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides discussed some of the more important questions. In discussing the forthcoming celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitler fascism, the sides were unanimous that the peoples of the USSR and West Germany could do a great deal to remove the threat of nuclear war. The prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth would constitute a major step in this direction. Herbert Mies stressed that the Communists and all the other democratic forces of West Germany would mark befittingly the great mission of liberation carried out by the Soviet people.

The sides stressed their common desire for the further expansion of bilateral relations between the USSR and West Germany for the sake of continued peace and stronger international security.

Speaking on behalf of the West German Communists, Herbert Mies conveyed to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and all the other CPSU leaders wishes of success in the implementation of Leninist foreign policy and in the further perfection of developed socialism.

Leonid Zamyatin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, Vladimir Semenov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to West Germany, and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, a member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Board of the German Communist Party, took part in the conversation.

Soviet Embassy Holds Reception

LD190829 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 18 TASS -- A reception was held at the USSR's Embassy in the FRG this evening in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, now staying here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag. Present at the reception were President of the FRG Bundestag Philipp Jenninger, top leaders of all parliamentary factions, representatives of FRG political and business circles, of the public, science and culture.

FRG'S KOHL SUPPORTS SDI IN BUNDESTAG SPEECH

LD182347 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 18 TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, speaking in the Bundestag today, has made government's statement over Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". On behalf of the government he supported the project and favoured FRG's participation in it.

Helmut Kohl tried to justify Washington's plans aimed at militarisation of outer space in order to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. He praised in every way Reagan's initiative as allegedly "justified" and "politically necessary".

Speaking in the discussion, deputy chairman of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Horst Ehmke denounced American star wars plans and declared against any participation of the FRG in those plans. He stressed that Reagan's "initiative" could block solution of problems of disarmament and lead to a new round in the arms race.

Member of the Bundestag's Commission on Defence, deputy from the party of the "Greens" T. Lange, noted that realisation of American plans of developing space weaponry would lead to militarisation of outer space, cross out the concluded agreements on limitation of armaments and would make impossible attainment of such agreements in the future.

NORWAY REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI RESEARCH

LD181514 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Oslo April 18 TASS -- Norway refuses to take part in joint research with the United States in the field of space weapons, a press conference here was told by State Secretary of Norway's Foreign Ministry T. Freisnes.

He explained the Norwegian Government's position in respect of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative".

The government, Freisnes said, has sent to the Foreign Policy Committee of the Storting (parliament) a document outlining its attitude to Washington's plans to create an anti-ballistic missile defence system with elements of space basing. The Norwegian Government, the state secretary pointed out, expresses serious concern over the intensifying arms race and the danger of its spreading to outer space. It repeatedly stated this in various NATO bodies, in the course of consultations and talks with politicians of allied NATO countries.

The Norwegian press notes that the American "star wars" plans were received by broad sections of the country's public with protests. Washington's dangerous plans are opposed by political parties, trade unions, women's and youth organisations. Deputies of the Norwegian parliament have repeatedly urged the government resolutely to dissociate itself from the position taken by the United States.

As is known, Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" was censured also in another NATO country - Denmark. By a majority vote the Danish Folketing (parliament) approved a resolution obliging the government to object to the deployment of arms in outer space and to the country's participation in the research and development of space weapons.

NORWEGIANS URGE BAN ON NUCLEAR SHIPS' PORT CALLS

LD190900 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Oslo April 19 TASS -- The national anti-war movement "No to Nuclear Arms" has called on the Norwegian authorities to close Norwegian ports to foreign ships with nuclear arms on board. The organisation called on them to emulate the example of the Government of Iceland which has stated its intention to bar American naval ships with nuclear arms on board from the country's territorial waters and ports.

ZAGLADIN WELCOMES NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY GROUP

LD152019 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- A Dutch Labour Party delegation, comprising the party chairman Max van den Berg, and the general secretary, Vim van Velsen, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, senior executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

MURPHY TOUR TO WIN ARAB SUPPORT FOR U.S. PLAN

LD190854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has arrived in Cairo. He met with the Egyptian President Mubarak and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid. The U.S. emissary has made this latest round of shuttle diplomacy on direct instructions from President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. It has been announced in Washington that the objective of Murphy's latest visit to the Near East is to ensure the Arab states' support for the U.S. plan for a settlement of the Near East crisis, and to put life into the deadlocked Camp David process.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency has pointed out clearly that Richard Murphy's planned long visit has the objective of modifying the recent proposals by President Mubarak, King Husayn, and 'Arafat in such a way that they would be acceptable to the United States and Israel.

In Amman, Murphy had detailed talks with the Jordanian monarch. In Tel Aviv he met with Israeli leaders.

Murphy's arrival in Cairo coincided with the visit there of Weizman, the Israeli Government minister and one of the architects of Camp David, who is operating in full coordination with the U.S. Administration. The two strategic allies are pursuing one goal: to clear the way for further separate deals in the Near East.

Commenting on Richard Murphy's Near East trip, Arab observers are noting that Washington is trying to wring out all it can from the agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat and Mubarak's proposal on organizing a meeting between the United States and Jordan and the PLO.

The White House is playing out various versions of a Near East settlement, writes the Arab press, but only those that favor one objective -- the resumption of direct talks between the Arab countries and Israel in order to consolidate Tel Aviv's colonial gains in the Arab world.

PRAVDA VIEWS SYRIAN POLICY, BILATERAL TIES

PM171412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Strengthening Independence"]

[Text] Damascus, April [dateline as received] -- The Syrian people celebrate their national holiday -- Evacuation Day -- 17 April. Exactly 39 years ago, the last French soldier left the country's territory and it became independent, having been delivered from the colonizers' oppression.

However, even today the situation in the region is tense, which is why the question of mobilizing domestic forces to strengthen independence and struggle for the return of the Golan Heights -- occupied by Israel since 1967 -- is constantly on the agenda. Syrian President H. al-Asad's report at the eighth Ba'th Party regional conference held this January set the tasks of strengthening national unity, increasing the organization of the masses, improving the methods of administrative and economic, and strengthening the Armed Forces. Broadening the experience of the Progressive National Front (PNF) was also mentioned.

This was also stated by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, who pointed out that the PNF is intended for the long-term stage and is aimed both at completing the tasks of national democratic revolution and against the plots of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the region.

This course was seen particularly clearly during the events in Lebanon. Syrian aid to the Lebanese, the Beirut bulletin MIDDLE EAST REPORTER writes, was the main factor in their success in wrecking the capitulatory 17 May 1983 agreement imposed by the United States and Israel and contributed to the expulsion from Lebanon of the "Multinational Forces" knocked together by the Pentagon, the withdrawal of the Israeli Army of occupation, and the first steps in the cause of national reconciliation.

The Syrian leadership's long-term line is to develop relations with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Our cooperation has passed the test of time, 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, Syrian minister of irrigation, told your correspondent. To talk specifically, the minister continued, the symbol of our friendship is the Euphrates hydroelectric complex. With Soviet aid, Syria is developing a plan for opening up the existing water resources in the country more rationally. Around 7 percent of these resources are currently exploited. By the end of the next 5-year plan -- that is, by 1990 -- we would like to have reached a level of 15-20 percent. However, our multifaceted ties, which will continue to expand, are by no means limited to irrigation. They are also developing on equal terms [uroven] in many other spheres both in the economy and in politics.

SUDANESE GOVERNMENT, REBELS BEGIN TALKS

LD182336 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo April 18 TASS -- As was reported by the MENA news agency, the political constitutional commission has got down to work in the Sudan. Its task is to elaborate constitutional foundations for the coming transitional period.

The news agency points out that measures are under way in the Sudan to eliminate the consequences of the Numayri regime's rule. The Transitional Military Council gave instruction to the manager of the Bank of the Sudan to prepare for putting into circulation new banknotes instead of the old ones on which there is the portrait of the former president.

Consultations are now under way, MENA reports, between representatives of the south of the Sudan, on the one hand, and the Transitional Military Council and the Union of National Forces for Salvation of the Sudan, on the other hand. The proposals that were put forward by representatives of the south are being discussed. In Khartoum it was announced that the Military Transitional Council agreed with the demand of the residents of the south on repelling of the law on division of southern Sudan into three regions, which was passed on the initiative of the former president. Speaking at the press conference in the Sudanese capital, leader of the south Sudanese political union Samuel Aro Bol noted that the situation in southern areas of the country had stabilised.

SWAPO GENERAL SECRETARY, DELEGATION VISIT

Meet With Ilichev

LD181544 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- A delegation of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), Namibia, led by SWAPO General Secretary Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, had a meeting today with Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev. In the course of the conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of Namibian settlement, the situation in the south of Africa and some topical problems of the present-day international situation.

Toivo Press Conference

LD182317 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) marks its 25th anniversary in a complicated situation that developed in the south of Africa as a result of U.S. and South Africa's manoeuvres. This was stated at a press-conference held here, by SWAPO General Secretary Andimba Toivo ja Toivo. He leads a SWAPO delegation now in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Pretoria with the support from Washington, which announced the course at "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa would not give up attempts to take decision of the Namibian question out of the U.N. framework, said the SWAPO general secretary. Under the far-fetched pretext of "linkage" of the question of Namibia's independence with withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, the United States and the Republic of South Africa are trying to hamper implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435, to impose upon our people a puppet "transitional government", so that to preserve colonial rule in Namibia, in a new form.

Namibian patriots are not to be deceived by new manoeuvres of the Republic of South Africa and its supporters, said A. Toivo ja Toivo. The peace initiatives of Western countries from the so-called "contact group" have not facilitated Namibian settlement, but even more complicated it. This is a generally recognised fact. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker continues harping on some successes of "quiet diplomacy" in the south of Africa in order to justify the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa. Being advertised all the time for the same purpose are Pretoria's "peace initiatives" in the south of Africa, like the recent statement on withdrawal from Angola of South African troops which has been going on for more than a year now.

SWAPO which has been guiding for 25 years now the Namibian people's struggle for independence, won broad support of the Namibian people, of the whole of the international community, said the SWAPO general secretary. We turn down attempts of South Africa's racists and their overseas supporters to bracket us with puppets from the so-called "multiparty conference" and we shall continue armed struggle till full liberation. An inspiring example in this struggle is the heroic deed of the Soviet people who upheld its freedom and independence in the relentless war against fascism. As far back as in 1946 when the Namibian question was discussed at the United Nations the Soviet Union prevented Namibia from being turned into South Africa's fifth province, and since that time it invariably sides with the Namibians' rightful cause, stressed the SWAPO general secretary. Siding with us are the countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces of the world.

The Pretoria regime is trying to conceal the obvious successes of SWAPO's struggle, it seeks to isolate our organisation from the broad masses, he said. With this aim occupationists introduce laws on passes, block up whole areas on Namibia's territory, just as in the Republic of South Africa. But despite terror and repressions on the part of the occupation authorities the armed struggle continues unabated. SWAPO fights for liberation of the homeland, for a just democratic society to be formed in the country on socialist principles.

SWAPO CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S AIMS

LD181331 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Luanda April 18 TASS -- For a quarter of a century now the Namibian people led by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has been heroically fighting against the colonialist-racist yoke, said David Merero, member of the Political Bureau of the SWAPO Central Committee, national chairman of the organisation. Our aim is to ensure the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on the granting of independence to our country, he stressed in an interview with TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov. SWAPO believes that the peaceful way for the settlement of the problem is preferable. Yet the Washington administration and the Pretoria regime have recourse to all sorts of political manoeuvres to frustrate the implementation of the U.N. decisions and perpetuate the occupation of Namibia. Thus, the USA and the Republic of South Africa are stubbornly speculating on the idea of a "linkage" between our country's decolonisation and withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, albeit it is absolutely obvious that these issues are absolutely unrelated. Simultaneously, trying to intimidate the Namibians, the racists are (?tightening) terror and repressions in the occupied territory.

Under these conditions, the SWAPO national chairman said, we have no choice but step up the armed struggle, which we will wage until our ultimate victory. The Namibian people is not alone: On its (?side are) the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS IN CUBA, MEETS CASTRO

LD191015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Havana, 19 Apr (TASS) -- The 15th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation was held here from 16 to 18 April. The Soviet side at the session was headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban side by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic.

The session examined issues pertaining to economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, analyzed the results of cooperation in 1984, and also disseussed measures aimed at fulfilling mutual obligations in the current year as well as some issues associated with further expanding cooperation in the next 5-year period.

A protocol on the results of the session was signed by the heads of the Soviet and Cuban delegations. Ivan Arkhipov, head of the Soviet delegation, has held talks with Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION, BAY OF PIGS DISCUSSED

LD182341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 18 Apr 85

[International affairs journalist Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary: "USSR-Cuba: Brotherhood and Cooperation"]

[Summary] Every year over 300,000 Cubans study Russian at branches of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society, Russian circles in factories, schools, and universities, or follow Russian courses on radio and television. Cuba has its own BAM [main railroad]. It is the central railway line linking the east and the west of the island. This railway line is now being reconstructed with assistance from Soviet specialists. The Soviet Union has helped to build or reconstruct over 60 large industrial projects in Cuba, modernize 135 sugar refineries, and equip about 140 educational centers for training Cuban personnel. The capacity which has been commissioned with Soviet assistance accounts for almost 100 percent of Cuban steel, rolled metal, sugar-cane harvester, and television and radio set production, and almost 50 percent of all the electricity generated on Cuba. Cuba has no large, fast-flowing rivers. Substantial oil deposits have not been discovered there. Most Cuban power stations are thermal ones and burn imported oil. The Republic's first nuclear power station is now being built with Soviet assistance near Cienfuegos. Each of its four generating sets will save 600,000 tons of oil annually. By the year 2000, nuclear power will account for 15 percent of Cuban electricity production. The Soviet Union is also helping Cuba to exploit solar energy. A large poultry farm near Santiago uses electricity generated by solar panels. Soviet geologists and oilmen have helped to increase annual Cuban oil production from 27-50,000 tons before the revolution to 770,000 tons last year. Confirmed deposits will make it possible to increase oil production to 2 million tons over the next few years. Last month a Soviet drilling rig was used to drill a 2,400-meter well, the deepest on the island. The oil discovered at that depth is of a higher quality than that being extracted from higher strata. Soviet and Cuban scientists and engineers worked jointly on the development of sugar-cane harvesting combines which now account for **over** 50 percent of the cane harvest on Cuba. The number of workers employed during the harvest has fallen from 500,000 to 60,000. The Soviet Union has helped to train about 400,000 qualified workers for employment in new industries. The commissioning of the nickel-processing combine at Punta Gorda, which is being built with Soviet technical assistance, will enable Cuba to become one of the world's biggest nickel exporters over the next few years.

Nickel concentrate is one of Cuba's biggest exports to the Soviet Union. During the last 25 years, Cuba has supplied the USSR with 52 million tons of sugar, 140,000 tons of nickel and 760,000 tons of citrus fruit.

"But these successes would have been even more impressive were it not for the malicious behavior and intrigues of imperialist forces in the United States. The economic blockade organized by Washington has on its own cost the Republic $10 billion. Tomorrow is the 24th anniversary of the routing of mercenary gangs at the Bay of Pigs. At the beginning of the 1960's, having failed to bring the island of freedom to its knees by economic pressure, the United States decided to forcibly suppress the Cuban revolution. On 17 April 1961, 1,500 mercenaries who had been trained and armed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency invaded the island in the Bay of Pigs area. The Cuban Government knew about the invasion plans and asked the Soviet Union for assistance. The request was answered. The mercenaries and those who sent them had counted on an easy and quick victory. They certainly did not expect to be subjected to artillery fire in the first hours of the invasion. Self-propelled guns and tanks reached the area of the fighting the very next day. It took the Cuban Army and people's militia only 72 hours to crush the invaders and to capture most of them. Subsequent events showed that the U.S. ruling circles were not content to leave matters there. They planned a fresh invasion -- this time using the U.S. Armed Forces, but the firm position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries forced Washington to back down. Cuba's international position was greatly strengthened as a result."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION

PM191124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved measures to implement the proposals suggested by the managers of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and production teams, specialists and scientists at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that took place on 8 April 1985.

The proposals put forward during this meeting, as was noted at the meeting of the Politburo, are of great importance for drawing up the main guidelines for the country's economic and social development, speeding up the intensification of production, improving the economic mechanism and management, and raising the active involvement and initiative of labor collectives.

The Politburo has instructed the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the USSR Finance Ministry and other ministries and departments to draw up measures to implement the proposals submitted at the meeting and to present them to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. In doing this, special attention will be devoted to improving planning, raising its scientific soundness, reducing the number of plan indicators that have to be approved for enterprises, and also of the accounting data requested from them. Strengthening the orientation of the economic mechanism toward speeding up scientific and technical progress and raising the quality of produced output is a task of the first order. Refining the economic incentives of labor and collectives, the material and moral incentives for working people the development of team forms of labor organization, first of all on principles of financial autonomy, should be aimed at this. It has been found necessary to step up work on introducing progressive organizational structures of management, including in the agro-industrial complex, and on setting up scientific production associations in industry.

Having discussed the question of the shortfall in deliveries of metal production to the national economy, which has been allowed to occur by organizations of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Politburo sternly warned ministers of ferrous metallurgy of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, Comrades Kazanets and Galkin, and demanded that they ensure a substantial turning point in the work of enterprises under their control and a complete fulfillment of plan targets for the final year of the 5-year plan period. It was proposed to leaders of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and other ministries and departments, that they strengthen attention to this most important branch of the national economy, efficiently carry out plan deliveries of necessary materials, uninterrupted power supply to enterprises, and transportation of raw materials and metal production.

The question of additional measures for the technical reequipment of enterprises of the oil and gas industries, and geological survey organizations, was reviewed. In the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, adopted on this question, it is envisaged in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to reconstruct a number of functioning enterprises, to bring into use new capacities for the manufacture of drilling and oil-field equipment, progressive types of geophysical apparatus and materials for drilling wells and for extracting oil, and to significantly increase the production of pipes.

The complex of measures worked out will make it possible to significantly improve the technical-economic indicators for the work of the oil and gas industries, and for geological organizations and will create the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR energy program.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the further development of local industry in the years 1986-90 and in the period up to the year 2000 was adopted. The decision notes the significant contribution of this industry to the satisfaction of the needs of the population. Measures were outlined to increase production of consumer goods, especially those of enhanced quality, and to extend their range, with consideration being given to national features and the natural and climatic conditions of the life of the population. To this end, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, and the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies are charged with ensuring more extensive use of local raw material and of by-products of industrial and agricultural production, improving the utilization of existing capacities, and strengthening the material base of enterprise by reconstructing them and technically reequipping them.

The Politburo considered and approved the proposals drafted by the USSR Council of Ministers on construction of the Krivoy Rog Ore-Dressing Combine for oxidized ores, with the participation of organizations of a number of CEMA countries.

Approval was given to proposals on the volume of credits extended to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations for the construction of houses and purchase of stock for families moving permanently to rural localities. This will create better conditions for consolidating cadres in rural areas and will foster the further provision of amenities for rural settlements.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers makes provision for a program for the development of the municipal economy of the city of Yerevan in the years 1986-90.

The program plans a considerable increase in the construction and commissioning of residential houses, children's preschool establishments, general education schools, hospitals, outpatients' installations. There are plans for the construction, reconstruction and expansion of production installations and main heat-supply networks, as well as for measures to avert pollution of the air and water basins of the capital of the Armenian SSR.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed certain other matters concerning state, economic and sociocultural construction and the foreign policy activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD182042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] All branches of Moscow's national economy have coped with the tasks of the first 3 months of the final year of the 5-year plan. The plan for output of consumer goods has been overfulfilled. The whole growth of industrial production has been obtained through increasing labor productivity. These facts were quoted today at a joint session of the Bureau of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and the Bureau of the Moscow City Komsomol Committee.

The results of competition between Muscovites in the first quarter of the year were discussed.

In making a profound analysis of what has already been fulfilled, those who spoke paid most attention to questions of the fuller utilization of the reserves of a growth in labor productivity, a thorough approach to tackling problems of intensification of production and improving the quality of production.

Criticism was made of enterprises and organizations which are reorganizing work slowly and are not doing everything necessary to transfer the economy onto a path of intensification, and are causing disruption in tasks and commitments on certain indicators.

First place in competition was awarded to Leningradskiy Rayon, and second and third places to Krasnogvardeyskiy and Baumanskiy Rayons respectively.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, made a speech at the session.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES ZIL PLANT AKTIV MEETING

PM171515 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Working in an Efficient, Organized, Creative Way"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum set the task of achieving a decisive breakthrough in the transfer of the national economy onto a path of intensive development and in a short space of time reaching the most advanced positions in science and technology and the world's highest level of productivity of social labor. It was pointed out that to this end it is necessary to continue to persistently improve the economic machinery and the planned development of the economy, to strengthen socialist ownership, to extend enterprises' rights and increase their independence and responsibility, and to step up their interest in the end results of work.

These and other questions raised at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum were at the center of attention at a meeting of the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant [ZIL] party and economic aktiv held yesterday. A report was delivered at the aktiv meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Mosocw CPSU Gorkom.

The meeting was addressed by M.B. Smirnov, secretary of the party bureau at the No 1 Tool Building Shop; N.I. Skvortsova, drill operator in the "Normal" block; V.T. Saykin, general director of the ZIL Production Association; V.P. Podenko, chief of the No 3 Assembly Block; and V.N. Ployakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting were V.D. Poletayev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Machine-Building Department, and senior officials from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and a number of ministries and departments. The participants in the aktiv meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee with great enthusiasm.

Moscow's working people, like all the Soviet people, V.V. Grishin said, are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November (1982) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm and close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The Communists and working people of the capital wholeheartedly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and express deep satisfaction with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's election to the lofty, responsible post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

All this was confirmed with great force at the recent meeting of the city party aktiv, and is indicated convincingly by the Muscovites' party meetings currently being held, at which the results of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and the ensuing tasks for the capital's party organizations are being discussed.

Dwelling in detail on the main conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, V.V. Grishin stressed that Moscow's working people are doing active work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. In all sectors of the city's economy the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the first 4 years has on the whole been ensured.

The city party organization consistently pursues a line of improving the material and technical base of production, improving the utilization of the production potential that has been created in Moscow City's industry, and further improving efficiency and work quality on this basis.

On the basis of the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition, in 1984, as in previous years, Moscow City, a number of rayons, and a large number of enterprises and organizations were awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

Among the enterprises receiving this high award, a worthy place belongs to the glorious collective of the ZIL, which is rightly called the flagship of the country's motor vehicle industry. It has originated many patriotic initiatives that have spread widely in all the labor collectives in the capital and throughout the country, initiatives aimed at strengthening discipline and order in production, accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, and ensuring the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of annual targets and the 5-year plan. The ZIL party organization is a militant, leading detachment of the city party organization.

It is gratifying to note that the course set by the enterprise's collective toward retooling on the basis of the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, the improvement of the management system and the training of qualified cadres, and constant attention to these questions on the part of the party organization is yielding positive results in the implementation of state plans and targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The enterprise is engaged systematically in a wide quest for potential for the fulfillment of plan targets with the lowest possible material expenditure. Designers, technologists, workers, engineers, technicians, and employees participate actively in this work. Socialist competition is directed largely toward stepping up the policy of thrift.

The ZIL collective's experience of work in reducing the metals- and materials-intensiveness of output produced was recently approved by the party gorkom bureau. It must not only be further developed at your enterprise, it must be supported and disseminated at all the city's plants and factories. The work being done at the ZIL to speed up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production also merits all-around support.

The creation of the first automated systems of intrashop management based on planning and accounting by each comprehensive team is a fundamentally new avenue.

The party has defined the accelerated introduction and assimilation of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution as one of the main ways of increasing the efficiency of social production. At your enterprise work in this direction should become even wider, fuller use should be made of the experience accumulated in this matter as regards cooperation with Moscow State University, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and workers at scientific research institutions, and they should be more actively involved in the resolution of the main production tasks.

At present, large-scale work is in progress at the enterprise to radically restructure production and create capacities for the manufacture of a new design of diesel-engined trucks. The preparations for the production of the new truck are taking place without stopping existing production and while stepping up its pace. At the same time there are still unresolved questions to which the enterprise leadership and party committee must pay serious attention. The construction of dieselization facilities at subsidiary enterprises is taking place only slowly. Orders for a number of components and materials needed for the new truck have not been placed. Technical preparations for the new product are proceeding only poorly and there is a lack of reserve capacities in the tool building sphere.

It is necessary to adopt without delay every measure to ensure that the new truck comes off the production line on schedule as laid down by the government.

V.V. Grishin went on to describe in detail the tasks facing the Communists and the entire collective at ZIL. Moscow's working people, he stressed, have embarked on the implementation of the plan targets set for 1985 in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm.

The city's labor collectives have launched wide socialist competition. Socialist pledges and counterplans have been adopted at enterprises and organizations and in rayons. They provide for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Moscow's working people have pledged to save tens of millions of rubles' worth of material resources in the current year. The party's appeal to do at least 2 days' work on the basis of saved materials and energy resources has met with support everywhere.

The movement under the slogan "Honor and glory according to labor!" is spreading in the labor collectives. Competition is widespread under the slogan "Forty shock labor weeks to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War" and for a fitting greeting for the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, the 68th anniversary of Great October, and the 80th anniversary of the 1905 revolution. Tens of thousands of workers have decided to fulfill their annual and 5-year targets by these noteworthy dates. The speaker then dwelt in detail on unresolved problems and existing shortcomings and omissions.

Party organizations and economic leaders, V.V. Grishin stressed, must carefully study the state of affairs at enterprises and organizations and outline and implement practical measures to eliminate the laggardness that has been allowed to occur and to organize smooth, uninterrupted work by all production components. Here particular attention must be devoted to the fulfillment of plans for the range of goods and deliveries under contracts. The amendment of plans downwards must not be allowed.

It is necessary to mobilize the working people and do everything possible to ensure that the plan for each quarter, each year, and the 5-year plan as a whole is fulfilled and overfulfilled at every enterprise.

We should consistently seek to continue to transfer industrial production onto an intensive path of development, improve the utilization of the production potential that has been created in Moscow's industry, expand the scale of retolling and modernization of existing enterprises, reequip them with new, highly efficient machinery, and introduce progressive technologies and the scientific organization of labor. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is a question of "transforming the material and technical base of production."

The main task of party organizations and labor collectives is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's plan. In accordance with the city's socialist pledges, the 5-year plan for the volume of industrial output in Moscow as a whole must be fulfilled by 7 November.

It is necessary to improve the work of scientific institutions and enhance their efficiency. A higher return is demanded from them. Science must become a real, highly efficient production force. It is necessary to speed up the creation of sophisticated manufacturing processes, modern production machinery, and new, highly efficient materials.

It is necessary to make active preparations for the communist subbotnik [voluntary Saturday work] in honor of the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, which will be on 20 April. It is important to ensure that people's labor on that day is well organized and highly productive and that it makes use of saved materials and energy resources. The communist subbotnik should be a festival of communist labor.

At the Central Committee extraordinary plenum it was stressed that the resolution of the complex tasks facing us presupposes the further strengthening of the party and the enhancement of its organizing and guiding role, V.V. Grishin went on to say. This requires an improvement in organizational and political activity, intensive, creative work by all components of the city party organization, and the stepping up of the vanguard role of party members. The capital's Communists must set an example in the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society and must everywhere establish a Leninist work style.

It is necessary to strive more purposefully to fulfill the decisions of the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the need to improve the style, methods, and forms of party public activity, ensure strict observance of law and order, and strengthen discipline and organization.

An improvement in work with cadres is the main condition of an improvement in party leadership. Party organizations should assess workers' practical, moral, and political qualities in a more principled way. In appointing people to leadership posts fuller account should be taken of the opinion of the aktiv and the labor collective about a particular worker, and the combination of partymindedness, ideological commitment, and competence he displays should be studied.

It is still an important task for every part organization to step up the education of all Communists in the spirit of responsibility for the task in hand, to further strengthen party discipline, and to wage a struggle for the purity of party ranks. Much still remains to be done here.

We should strive to ensure that every CPSU member is profoundly aware of his responsibility for the successful implementation of the tasks facing the collective where he works and that he sets an example of high discipline, organization, partymindedness, and observance of the law.

The Moscow City Party Organization, which includes the very large ZIL party organization, is a leading detachment of the CPSU and a reliable support for its Central Committee.

Moscow's Communists are currently rallying their ranks still more closely and mobilizing the working people to fulfill the tasks facing them.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the plant's glorious collective and its party organization will augment their efforts in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the final year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

TWO REST DAYS IN MAY MOVED FROM SUNDAY TO FRIDAY

PM181048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has resolved:

To transfer the rest day from Sunday, 5 May to Friday, 3 May, and from Sunday, 12 May to Friday, 10 May;

To declare 11 May 1985 a workday.

Workers and employees who do not use the 11 May 1985 as a rest day will have 1 day added to their annual leave, and payment will be made in accordance with the regulations governing payment for leave days.

SOVIET COMMISSION STUDIES WASTE-FREE TECHNOLOGY

LD182231 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Commission of the presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers concerned with environmental protection has considered questions regarding the application of technologies producing little or no waste at all.

The commission noted that this work was still conducted in an unsatisfactory manner.

Accumulated waste from industry took up much territory and constituted an additional source of environmental pollution.

A number of ministries have been asked to take action to improve the quality of equipment used to clean natural and discharge waters.

IZVESTIYA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY SLOGANS

PM171116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Call" -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The CPSU has a tradition that goes back many decades. On the eve of May Day its Central Committee speaks to the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia -- all the working people of our country -- the peoples of the socialist countries, the Communists of all countries, the workers of the whole world, and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, addressing to them its slogans; which give concentrated expression to the views of Soviet Communists on the main and most important tasks of the struggle for the victory of communism and the cause of peace. This year is marked by the preparation for the 27th party congress. The CPSU Central Committee's slogan is:

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION! DEVELOP MORE WIDELY SOCIALIST COMPETITION FOR A FITTING GREETING OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS! LET US MARK THE CONGRESS OF OUR BELOVED LENINIST PARTY WITH NEW LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS!

The guarantee of a successful struggle for progress and a peaceful future lies in the proletarian socialist internationalism of the international working class. In the unity of the proletariat and in its alliance with world socialism and the national liberation movement. These three indomitable forces are regenerating the world and making life on earth increasingly worthy of man.

We are well aware that the highway of history is anything but a straight line. But it is, nevertheless, a fact that there exists the mighty camp of socialist countries and that there are countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and chosen a socialist development path, and this evident fact tells us a lot.

There is another equally evident fact: namely, that exactly 40 years now separate us from the last world war, which ended with the triumphant destruction of fascism, the cruelest and most aggressive imperialist force. As far as our country is concerned, those 40 years of peace are the world historic achievement of the party.

However, the threat of war still exists and it is for that reason that our party's Central Committee, regarding the struggle against this threat as the most important task facing the present generation of people throughout the world, appeals to mankind:

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD! RESOLUTELY OPPOSE THE AGGRESSIVE INTRIGUES OF IMPERIALISM, MILITARISM, AND REVANCHISM! WIDEN AND RALLY THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT!

The Soviet people -- the builders of communism and staunch and consistent fighters for peace -- have many important and urgent things to do in their own socialist home. The most important tasks are to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and improve all aspects of society's life. The struggle to resolve this common task is spearheaded by the Communists -- the Soviet people's tried and tested vanguard. It is they who are now initiating socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and it is they who are setting all working people in our country an example of selfless labor, which strengthens our motherland's economic and defense might.

During the recent meeting at the CPSU Central Committee involving leaders of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and production teams, specialists, and scientists, the present time was characterized as a period of great deeds, important decisions, in-depth analysis and realistic assessment of our achievements, and exposure of the obstacles hindering our progress. This time must be filled with intensive labor and bold ideas and provide scope for people's initiative and creativity. That is why on the eve of the May Day holiday, when the banners bear the great word "Labor," the CPSU Central Committee urges the working people of the Soviet Union and all detachments of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia to struggle resolutely to increase production efficiency and labor productivity, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and save material resources.

The labor collective -- the nucleus of socialist society -- is now endowed with great rights, but those rights are still not being used sufficiently everywhere. That is why our party Central Committee's slogan on making fuller use of those rights to resolve economic, social, and educational tasks is so topical.

We know that once an idea takes hold of the masses it becomes a material force. That is why the party pays such great attention to ideological work. Workers on the ideological front -- and ideological work is the cause of the whole party and of every Communist -- are called upon to convincingly propagandize the party's ideas among the masses, to reveal the achievements of developed socialism in greater depth and with greater clarity, and to actively unmask subversive imperialist propaganda.

Socialism, by its very essence, is a society oriented toward the future. That is why the party pays so much attention to improving the rising generation's training and communist education. That is also why the party urges young men and women to tirelessly strive for knowledge, culture, and professional skill and to increase the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The consistent democratization of all aspects of our society's life is an essential condition of the development and improvement of socialism. Our country's citizens must participate more actively in managing state and social affairs via the soviets, truly democratic organs of power; via the trade unions, a tested school of administration and economic management and a school of communism; and via social organizations. The party sees that as a powerful reserve for accelerating our progress.

Our society's strength lies in the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, and indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, and the experienced leadership of the CPSU. On May Day, Soviet people, marching in festive columns, repeat the following great words like an oath:

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION! THE PARTY'S STRENGTH LIES IN UNITY WITH THE PEOPLE! THE PEOPLE'S STRENGTH LIES IN UNITY WITH THE PARTY AND IN THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP!

LONG LIVE OUR GREAT MOTHERLAND -- THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS!

UNDER THE BANNER OF LENIN AND UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP, FORWARD TO NEW VICTORIES IN COMMUNIST CREATION!

READERS RESPOND TO IZVESTIYA PUBLICIITY ARTICLE

PM170850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Druzenko article under the rubric "Speaking Publicly About Publicity": "There Are No Useful Rumors" -- capitalized words originally published in boldface]

[Text] Around 200 readers responded to the IZVESTIYA article entitled "Speaking publicly About Publicity" (Issue No 19, 1985), which opened under a new rubric. The writers of the letters are unanimous in the view that the discussion that has ensued is important and topical. There was no one who preferred a lack of information or -- like the hero of the well-known story -- dreamed of going off into the wilderness so as to remain completely ignorant about everything.

Quite the contrary, people are hungry for knowledge: They want to know all that there is to know.

Most of the readers who responded to the article reflected on the benefits of having well-informed people and offered specific suggestions. But there are some -- a minority, it is true -- who view the problem pessimistically: Some things will still be hushed up anyhow. The reply from V. Kuchmiy -- or V. Kuchlyy -- the signature is indecipherable -- from Mogilev provides an example of that pessimism:

"I harbor no illusions that this letter will ever be a subject of editorial discussion. Indeed, I am in no doubt that you will read it and immediately throw it into the waste-paper basket... Our problem is that you and I can only talk about real publicity in all areas of life in private over a bottle of brandy in your comfortable kitchen and on condition of absolute mutual trust. After all, you too are only a small cog in the machine and if you get out of line just a little the bigger cogs will immediately grind you to dust. Is that not so?"

There, I have quoted your letter with the intention of answering it frankly and in so doing I do not think that I have moved "out of line," with all the consequences that you predict...

Incidentally, I have found the words "small cog" intolerable since childhood, when they had the status almost of a philosophical term. What about those destructive big cogs? Let us put those down to the metaphorical excesses of polemic. My kitchen, for your information, is not especially large or comfortable, so let us continue the discussion "on condition of absolute mutual trust," and publicly, through the newspaper.

I believe that the mistake (or perhaps the delusion) of the few pessimistic readers is that they view the very concept of publicity not as something developing but as something rigid, defined once and for all, and not subject to change. Hence, in fact, the apparent skepticism of some letters: Come, come...

Furthermore, publicity, as an instrument of socialist democracy, improves just as that democracy improves.

It was stated from the platform of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum: "We must continue to expand publicity..." Let us note, first, how the thesis is formulated -- not as a wish or even as a task but as an OBLIGATION for party, soviet, state, and social organizations and, second, it speaks about EXPANDING publicity, in other words, it is a growing, developing process.

Readers examined the role and effectiveness of publicity from the most diverse viewpoints.

"I believe this principle to be of the utmost importance. If working people's letters, complaints, and suggestions are one channel through which information reaches the organs of power and management and state institutions, then publicity from above, from those same organs of management, must be the channel of reply, as it were." (M.M. Petrokov, loader at a Vladivostok department store)

"Judging from publications such as these, the newspaper intends to look for ways of improving the mechanisms for providing citizens with information on local problems. However, there is no need. There is nothing wrong with the mechanisms that we have. The only problem is a lack of civic culture among the people who are supposed to operate those mechanisms, leaders and ordinary people..." (S.G. Starets from Khimki)

"'Have you heard who his mother-in-law is?....' '...what he did was this...' 'Do you know that someone tried to shoot him,' and even 'They gave him 7 years' execution' (?!) -- you overhear all sorts of absurd fantasies in conversations sometimes! It is one thing when we read them in something by Jules Verne or Belyayev, quite another when we hear such fantasies while waiting in line, traveling on the trolleycar, or sitting in the sports stadium... as people rightly say: 'There are no useful rumors, only harmful ones.'" (A. Maksimov, an electrician from the Novorossiysk Ship Repair Plant)

Perhaps the most frequently encountered thesis in the letters is that publicity is the surest means of combating rumors. I shall quote the letter from A. Sabov of Vladimir in greater detail since the stories that he relates are most typical and instructive:

"At the beginning of this winter our city's heating system broke down. Immediately you could hear 'eyewitnesses' giving their testimony in stores, on trolleycars, and out on the street. I myself heard one of them on a No 7 bus. An elderly woman, dignified in appearance, was loudly announcing the news: 'They blew it up with a bomb, I swear, they blew it up! Now half the city will freeze without heating.' To be honest, it was somewhat unnerving... but the city authorities promptly investigated the situation and went on the radio and subsequently wrote in the oblast newspaper PRIZYV to give an exhaustive account of the causes of the breakdown, the emergency measures taken to repair the heating system, the numbers of the apartment blocks involved and so on. That was that! The rumors were stopped dead.

"Here is another example. The exact opposite. The residents of our 125-apartment block once asked me to go down to the telephone exchange on Lenin Avenue to find our how many telephones we were going to receive in 1984 and what the prospects for the future were. 'Why do you need to know?' an official at the exchange rudely asked. 'You will get what-we give you.' I left venturing to remark that where there is secrecy there is also dishonesty...

"You should not hide a needle from people, otherwise some people may think it is huge knife..." This "knife" arising from ignorance, to continue the reader's train of thought, harms the social consciousness by clouding it, whereas publicity, on the other hand, by clarifying everything, improves the social microclimate. Readers quite rightly see publicity as an effective instrument of public monitoring, primarily of the activity of officials. After all, it is no coincidence that wherever matters proceed normally and the publicity system is in order there is no need for secrecy. The opposite also applies. As A. Maksimov from Novorossiysk subtly notes in this letter: "Leaders who make a real mess carefully adhere to the principle of not washing their dirty linen in public."

V. Brumov, a war and labor veteran from Lomonosov near Leningrad, writes that at the local level, information about cadre appointments and replacements is too meager, or else people maintain a complete silence on this score, which immediately gives rise to rumors. This question is also raised by A. Valkov from Zhlobin in Gomel Oblast and others. "We often read," V.A. Andryushin, a reader from Yalta, writes, criticizing us, "that some official has been removed from his post after an item in IZVESTIYA. That is right and proper. But there is one question: What happens to those who have been dismissed, where do they go, and so forth? That is not usually reported, yet it should be.

Quite right, these comments are apposite. After all, in principle it would seem to be perfectly normal for people to be appointed to posts or transferred and for normal work with cadres to go on. This should all be taken as normal. Judging by your letters, however, it is not. Why is that? Is it not because the dry and bland announcement "transferred to other work" often conceals an attempt to cover up improper conduct by a leader? Speaking about cadre changes in his own city, F. Tupitsyn from Yaroslavl, a Communist of 40 years' stand, bluntly notes that as a rule the reasons for changes are not usually reported, which makes people wonder whether the replaced people have committed a misdemeanor or even a crime.

In such cases, of course, accurate and reliable information is particularly necessary. Publicity here is indeed a monitoring lever, a kind of warning, and a remedy for impunity.

It is significant that many readers associate the broadening of publicity with the more active application of the Law on Labor Collectives. In point of fact, any aspect of production life, be it the modernization of a workshop, labor protection, material incentives, or the placement of cadres, can and must be the subject of public discussion by working people, and the new law consolidates those rights. The role of workers' meetings here is particularly great. Unfortunately they are often purely formal, held for appearance's sake, and full of mere show, and as a result are sometimes virtually useless. It is time to put a stop to such practices, of course.

"A very great deal depends on how meetings are prepared," writes N. Lityagin, a student of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. "To promote greater interest in them on the part of workers and employees it is necessary to increase the amount of information that is provided on the kind of questions that are to be discussed, and so forth. It would be a good idea for notice boards to carry not just brief announcements but also indications of where and when people can acquaint themselves with the theses of the report."

These suggestions are undoubtedly sensible.

Readers' letters contain quite a few specific requests regarding the broadening of publicity in the most varied areas of everyday life.

"Just recently in our city of Kaluga they resolutely set about putting things in order," V. Polyakov, a Great Patriotic War veteran, writes. "But, as it turned out, it did not last long. For example, institutions connected with consumer services are gradually reverting to their old system of working. Without consulting the population, they again decided that the housing administration and passport offices would close on Saturdays, some stores have reduced their working hours, and so forth. So once again, do we have to take time off work, to the detriment of production, to deal with these questions?"

"Our gorispolkom recently and without consultation renamed Dachnaya Street," L. Kayushik from Alma-Ata, a CPSU member since 1920, writes. "For 60 years it had that name; not only were we used to it but so were our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, suddenly they changed it, without warning. The gorispolkom workers did not consider it necessary to consult us beforehand or even tell us: Instead they changed the street's good, long-standing name with a single stroke of the pen."

"Ispolkoms do not display housing stock charts or housing waiting lists and do not provide publicity regarding the allocation of apartments and their quality -- what floor they are on, what rayon they are in, and so forth," Ye.K. Rumyantsev from Moscow notes. The same question is raised by A. Tengurin, an engineer, who suggests that housing waiting lists always include the date when a person joined the list.

"I am concerned about publicity on the question of punishments for crimes," labor veteran A. Kharakh from Leningrad writes. "The courts hand down many sentences. As a rule, only the small circle of people present during the court hearing knows about this. It is my deeply held belief, however, that publicity for punishments -- that is, the publication in the press of a brief resume of the sentences -- would be of tremendous significance as a warning."

Comment is hardly necessary here. Each of the above-mentioned letters demonstrates how much can and must still be done to increase people's information (and the better informed they are, the more conscientiously they act) and to expand publicity as a most important component of the culture of our socialist communal life.

Do not be misled by the commonplace nature of the situations that our readers describe. By the way, the article "Speaking Publicly About Publicity" cited the same sort of letters describing cases from everyday life (in such and such a place they do not display the bus timetable, in another they did not publish housing waiting lists), which some readers saw as an attempt to restrict discussion or to avoid raising major and particularly urgent questions.

I do not believe that publicity should be meted out or divided into "major" and "minor" categories, although I am prepared to agree with the reader who says that some people make secrets out of things that are well known to everyone. To paraphrase the well-known saying: We need all the publicity we can get. In both large matters and small. At the bottom and at the top. Indeed, this is what was said from the rostrum of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum -- that the need to broaden publicity is viewed as an obligation.

It is an entirely different matter that each publicized fact has its own scale, its own resonance as information, so to speak. V. Musatov from Shchelkovo in Moscow Oblast noted quote correctly on this score that "the temperature is of interest to everyone, bus timetables are only of interest to the passengers on the route in question."

I would say again, then, that absolutely everyone agrees that information must be provided.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS DISCUSSED

PM171506 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Apr 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Raising the Output of Subsidiary Farms; at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has checked progress in the fulfillment in Kemerovo Oblast of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 4 December 1978 "On Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations, and Establishments."

The decision adopted by the committee on this question notes that party and soviet organs and leaders of the oblast's enterprises and organizations are carrying out a certain amount of work to fulfill the aforementioned resolution. In the period that has elapsed 470 farms have been created, to which more than 230,000 hectares of land and over 2,000 tractors, combines, and motor vehicles have been assigned. More than R50 million of state capital investments and credits have been earmarked to strengthen their material and technical base in the current 5-year plan. Last year subsidiary farms produced on average 8.6 kg of meat and 26 kg of vegetables per workers, which made it possible to improve the diet of workers and employees.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings are also being permitted in the development of subsidiary farms in the oblast. The targets set by the decisions of the oblast organs are not being completely fulfilled for many indicators.

Most enterprises, as the check showed, are essentially not opening up the allocated land. Of the 43,500 hectares in need of improvement they have transformed only 2,500 hectares into arable land. The enterprises of the coal industry, which have received more than 23,000 hectares of land in all, have brought only 466 hectares into a suitable state for agricultural production. The situation is similar at a number of machine-building plants and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. Poor use is being made of potential for the recultivation of land disturbed by mining operations, of which there is over 62,000 hectates in the oblast, to increase the land reserves of subsidiary farms. These lands are being reclaimed extremely slowly by many enterprises, and party and soviet organs are tolerating this situation.

Two-thirds of enterprises and organizations have not fulfilled the targets for the creation of subsidiary farms' production base. The capital investments and credits allocated for these ends are being assimilated only poorly. The plans for building hogpens have been 64 percent fulfilled, those for cowbarns and feedlots have been 88 percent fulfilled, and those for building greenhouses have been just over half fulfilled. As a result the farms are 7,600 metric tons short of the target for pork and around 6,000 metric tons short for vegetables and failed to provide a considerable quantity of other agricultural products.

On many farms, questions of making effective use of the lands assigned to them, increasing yield, and on that basis creating a firm feed base and boosting livestock raising productivity are not being satisfactorily resolved. Feed resources are not being sufficiently increased by collecting and utilizing food waste. Serious shortcomings are being permitted in the organization of the recording and expenditure of output and the safekeeping of material assets.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of small subsidiary farms, and farms are not being organized on the basis of the shared participation of several enterprises, which does not help to make effective use of capital investments, land, equipment, and fertilizers.

Serious omissions in the organization of subsidary farms are being permitted by leaders of enterprises of the chemical and electrical equipment industries, construction trusts, and enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee drew the attention of the Kemerovo Party Obkom and Oblispolkom to the need to improve the leadership of the development of subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and to increase exactingness toward cadres for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party and government on this question. It is recommended that the main attention be paid to transforming subsidiary farms into highly productive and highly profitable agrarian shops of industrial enterprises and to ensuring their maximum contribution to the provision of workers and employees with meat, milk, vegetables, and other self-produced food products.

Note was taken of statements by Yu. Ananyin, second secretary of Kemerovo Party Obkom, V. Lata, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, and E. Polak, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry, that the CPSU obkom, the oblispolkom, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry will draw the proper conclusions from the discussion of this question in the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and will adopt the necessary measures to eliminate the revealed shortcomings and step up the organizational work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders aimed at making fuller use of the potential of subsidiary farms with a view to improving working people's food supply.

The committee instructed the Ministries of the Chemical Industry, the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises of the USSR and certain others to help to organize the work of subsidiary farms of enterprises under their jurisdiction located in Kemerovo Oblast and to report on the measures adopted.

SPRING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY REPAIR VIEWED

PM171541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Yu. Govorukhin agricultural review: "Spring Has Come. Is the Equipment Ready?"]

[Text] Spring has come into its own and now, on the eve of the mass sowing, it is, as it were, summing up the results of the large amount of work done in preparing equipment for the season. In south Russia the machinery is already in operation and it is perfectly understandable that it is here that the tractors, sowing and tillage equipment, and sprinklers are in a parcicularly high state of readiness.

The units have been well repaired in Stavropol Kray and in Rostov, Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Saratov Oblasts. However, in Penza, Kirov, Tomsk, and Kursk Oblasts and Dagestan and Kalmyk ASSR's fewer tractors had been prepared by early April than last year. Shortcomings in the organization of labor and interruptions in the supply of the necessary spare parts are having an effect. The shortage of components for T-4A tractors and "Volzhanka" and "Dnepr" sprinklers is particularly great.

Matters are still not well with regard to the preparation of our fields' main plowmen -- the K-700 and K-701 tractors. In Russia about 14,000 are standing idle.

There is a particularly large number of unrepaired "Kirovets" tractors in Altay Kray and Orenburg and Volgograd Oblasts. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] is entirely answerable for the repair of these powerful vehicles and bears the main responsibility for the disruption of the set targets. However, in turn the Goskomselkhoztekhnika largely depends on the plants that supply components and units. They, unfortunately, do not always meet their commitments to their clients. The shortage of storage batteries is having a particularly acute effect and as a result 4,000 energy-intensive tractors are not in operation and there is a shortage of crankshafts, pistons, and turbocompressors. The Kursk "Akkumulyator" Plant, the Tyumen Battery Plant, the Leningrad "Istochnik" Association, the Yaroslavl Motor Plant, and the Kostroma "Motordetal" Plant are in arrears.

Many complaints are being received by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Buildings. For instance for 2 months the Omsk "Sibzavod" failed to supply any transmissions for DT-75M tractors and fulfilled the plan for the delivery of gear box shafts by only 7.3 percent. The Noginsk Fuel Apparatus Plant failed to supply 63,000 pairs of pistons to the Goskomselkhoztekhnika. The Volgograd Tractor Plant and the "Altayselmash" Plant are disrupting the fulfillment of their targets. All these facts are evidence that the ministry is completely incapable of putting its system in order and has poor control over the work of its enterprises.

Many blunders are also allowed locally, on farms and in rayons.

The quality of the preparation of machinery is poor in Ivanovo, Vladimir, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Lipetsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts. The RSFSR State Inspectorate for the Technical Condition of Machines and Equipment for Agriculture established that defective tractor repairs here fluctuate between 16 and 43 percent and defective agricultural machinery repairs reach 25 percent. The Put Ilicha Kolkhoz, Komsomolskiy Rayon, Ivanovo Oblast, reported that its equipment was 100 percent ready, but in fact half the plows and one-third of the cultivators and planters checked were not repaired.

The RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and associations allow a large amount of spoilage. In Chita Oblast over half the tractors leaving the workshops failed to meet the set technological requirements for preparation. The "Stepnoy" Repair Plant, Omsk Oblast, received 36 complaints in January alone. However, the enterprise's financial indicators are completely in order.

Unfortunately, strict sanctions are not always imposed on the violators of planning and contract discipline. Both the arable farmers and their partners in the agro-industrial complex must be equally fully answerable for the preparation of equipment.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES DOCUMENTARY ON STRATEGIC FORCES

LD181706 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1425 GMT on 17 April 1985 carries a 38-minute program on the USSR Strategic Forces entitled "Sovereigns of the Strategic Forces." The documentary credits name Yu. Yashin as the main consultant in the making of the program. Bureau records list Yashin as first deputy commander strategic missile forces.

The documentary leads in with pretitle shots of a missile in ribbed casing being transported through snow-covered forests. The film proper begins with young servicemen in a large classroom being taught by uniformed figure who is standing in front of a blackboard on which equations are written. The video shows a missile chart on which there is English writing. The young servicemen are shown studying languages, working on video display units on computers, in a history lesson about the strategic missile forces. The students are shown a film on the history of the strategic forces, showing a missile seen from the rear and showing burners within a silo, a missile warhead and a hand moving over control panel with various switches on it. The words "tachogenerator", "balance" and "feed" among others are written in Russian above different switches. The video goes on to show hatches opening to reveal various missiles and then a number of missiles being launched, including what is possibly an SS-4.

The film then continues with presentation of officer-class awards to servicemen. The film shows the presentation ceremony and troops on parade. It then goes on to show trucks, an armored personnel carrier, possibly type BTR-60 and a bus carrying strategic missile men. An MI8 helicopter is seen in flight and the same servicemen are shown inside the helicopter and then emerging from it. The film goes to show further details of a day in the life of strategic missile servicemen, showing them arriving at a train station, settling into their accomodation. The video then shows them going to their posts down stairways, through doors, down ladders, in what appears to be a readiness exercise. They pass along a corridor into a control room. In the control room a number of screens, control panels, and a periscope can be seen. People can be seen pressing buttons on control panels, speaking on the telephone, looking through a periscope. The video shows hatch opening revealing a missile in a silo. The commentator says no nuclear attack will catch the USSR unawares and that retaliatory action would immediately be taken. Interspersed with shots of control room, the video shows men undergoing medical check-ups, watching children at play, and at leisure in the countryside.

The film concludes with a ceremony in which the officer cadets kneel and kiss the Soviet flag. Each time one of them kneels and kisses the flag the video shows a missile being launched. The video concludes with a shot of the control room where missile serviceman presses the button and a missile is seen to be launched.

CAPTURE OF UNIDENTIFIED BORDER VIOLATOR DESCRIBED

PM171447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Senior Lieutenant V. Solovyev under the "Border Life" rubric: "Night Pursuit"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Excerpts] Esteemed editorial office! At the district Komsomol conference I heard how a spy was arrested at a border post in the Red Banner Northwest Border District. Could you provide more details on this?

Guard's Lieutenant B. Linetskiy.

The incident occurred at the border post commanded by Senior Lieutenant I. Rotar. Private First Class V. Midrin and Private Yu. Polyayev were on duty in the observation tower. Dusk was approaching. Scanning the area meter by meter, they detected a stranger concealed in underbrush.

The detail commander reported to Junior Sergeant E. Novikov, the duty officer at the border post. The standby squad was sent out, headed by Lieutenant S. Vladov.

"Junior Sergeant Mashchenko and Private Gubenskiy, stay with me," the officer ordered. "Ensign Aksenov and Master Sergeant Napalkov, take the dog, go to the observation tower, and deal with the situation."

Every second was crucial: The truck raced toward the canal bridge. Napalkov, Aksenov, and Dana, the dog, hurried toward the tower.

"The violator is heading toward the forest, and visibility is limited!" the tower detail reported.

Aksenov and Napalkov exchanged silent looks and stepped into the water. Dana also leapt from the bank and began swimming quickly. Soon it was out of water and gave a low growl.

"She has found the scent," Napalkov said. "We must be quick..."

The ice-cold water froze their hands and feet but the border guards had but one thought in mind: how to get to the other bank as quickly as possible. Napalkov kicked off his boots and felt the pain from the sharp stones cutting into his feet.

Climbing up the steep incline, the border guards closed in on the violator. The latter took cover, clearly determined to deal with Dana. However, a warning round of gunfire forced him to surrender.